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## The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

**Millions to Hear G. O. P. Talk**

**Irish Senate Halts Oath Row**

**Reparation Powers Talk Plan**

**Roosevelt Gets Walker's Case**

**Britain Holds Its Beer Tax**

**Capital Bonus Army Grows**

THE largest radio audience that has ever tuned in on any event of the kind prepares to listen to the Republican National Convention at Chicago. The elaborate arrangements justify the designation of the greatest episode in broadcasting history. No less than 200 stations will keep their listeners in frequent touch with the verbal activities in the convention hall. The new parabolic microphone, described as the reverse of an automobile spotlight, will pick up speeches from the floor as readily as those from the platform. Noted announcers will peer out of booths above the chairman's stand and tell all they see. Six months' time and much money have been spent on this radio achievement—in one more step toward proving separation a myth.

* * *

¶ The Irish Free State Senate effectively prevents any early rupture between the nation and Great Britain. While Dominions Secretary Thomas talks with the Irish Cabinet and President de Valera prepares to go to London to talk with the British Cabinet, the Senate settles the difficulty for the time by amending the oath bill to the effect that the oath may not be eliminated until the British Government agrees. The bill is expected to pass and return to the Dail, which can pass it in the original form over the Senate's veto, but not until after 18 months. Thus a serious crisis is averted. Statesmen may still bark across the Irish Sea, but their two countries will not at this time suffer the bite they dreaded—a break in economic and political relations.

* * *

¶ Europe begins active preparations for the reparations conference at Lausanne. British Prime Minister MacDonald accepts new Premier Herriot's invitation for preliminary conversations in Paris. The State Department at Washington informally tells representatives of the powers participating at Lausanne that any scheme hinging complete cancellation of reparations on complete cancellations of war debts will not have Administration approval. Congress has adopted a policy against cancellation. To waive payment of war debts, after having waived reparations, would place the United States in a unique position—it would be the only country which paid out much and received nothing at all in return.

* * *

¶ Canada's Premier Richard B. Bennett is made a Doctor of Civil Law by Syracuse University. Secretary of State Stimson wires the official congratulations of the United States. The honor conferred, says the Secretary, voices the bond of brotherhood between the two countries—and Premier Bennett has made it his business to foster that bond.

* * *

¶ Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt receives the evidence against Mayor James J. Walker from Judge Samuel Seabury. The investigator of the Hofstadter legislative committee sends along with 600,000 words of the testimony a letter in which he succinctly sets forth his reasons for believing Mr. Walker unfit to continue in the office of Mayor. Governor Roosevelt's action in removing Mayor Walker, in refusing to remove, or in postponing his decision may affect importantly his race for the Democratic nomination for President. But something beyond either Mayor Walker or Governor Roosevelt must answer in this case at the grim bar of world-wide opinion—the great City of New York, which does or does not intend to retain a man of Mr. Walker's glibly admitted deeds as its head.

* * *

¶ Britain watches the Commons defeat by 301 to 71 the intense campaign waged to drop the new added tax of a penny a glass on beer. Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain replies that the Government can't do without the £10,000,000 revenue involved. A Labor member points out a new kind of abstinence that is growing in workers' families—the fathers are becoming heavier drinkers of beer and the babies are becoming lighter drinkers of milk.

* * *

¶ Washington sees the "bonus army" increase to 8000 men and refuse to depart. With many more veterans beating their way toward the Capital and with no food or shelter available, the situation becomes serious. The veterans, who hold certificates due in 1945, have been told they are entitled to payment now. Apparently they have no such right under law. Congress may not be able to shovel out money, but it can do the veterans a kindly and deserved service—it can explain in the simplest terms why the demand cannot be met and save suffering men from needlessly distressing themselves and the country.

## China Puts 3000 Soldiers to Work

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Nanking

FOUR years ago several leading militarists in China held a "disarmament" conference, with the object of reducing the existing Chinese armies of the various groups, and thus checking the civil wars.

However, each leader was jealous of the other and the conference failed. Nevertheless, efforts have been made to utilize the 2,000,000 men under arms in constructive work rather than in private combats and destruction.

Gen. Liang Koon-ying of the Twenty-fifth Route Army, stationed at Pukow across the river from Nanking, has ordered 3000 of his best soldiers to help the relief organizations build dikes along the Yangtse River.

## British Going To Lausanne Without Plan

### Bankers Want to Cancel Reparations and Debts; Statesmen Hesitate

By GODFREY LIAS

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—Great Britain, the originator of the plan to hold a conference at Lausanne on reparations, is entering the conference without a clear-cut policy. Downing Street in fact would much prefer that any concrete proposals should come from Germany.

Influential representations have been made from many quarters to induce the British Government to take the initiative in putting forward a plan. But British interests pull in so many different directions that the Government is bound to alienate some of its supporters whatever it does.

The Economist, which is directed by Sir Walter Layton, British delegate on the Basel Committee last year, would like to see the powers at Lausanne reduce the sum to be paid by Germany to a maximum called "x" and amounting to pence for the present pounds of the Young plan. Let the powers solemnly declare, says the Economist, that they will not ask any further payments from Germany for, say, four years and that thereafter their claims will be no more than that maximum "x."

**Essentials for Recovery**

Lastly let the powers say, the Layton paper states, "that the economic problems involved, and the financial consequences which must follow, if war debts are not liquidated by a transfer of goods, are precisely the same as in the case of reparations; and that, therefore, the radical revision of war debts, in the light of recent experience, on the lines of the reparations settlement is essential for world recovery."

There are no indications that this advice will be followed. The Gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

## SEABURY GIVES WALKER RECORD TO ROOSEVELT

### For You to Decide, He Says, Whether Mayor Is Fit to Remain in Office

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 9—The official future of Mr. James J. Walker, Tammany Mayor of New York, is today in the hands of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

A 600,000-word transcript of testimony and 20-page analysis of the evidence in the Walker case, for which peremptory call was issued from the executive chamber less than a week ago, was put before him last night by Judge Samuel Seabury, chief counsel of the Joint Legislative Committee inquiring into the affairs of New York City.

The veteran jurist, whose uncoverings of traffic in political influence in Tammany's system of city government have turned the attention of the nation on New York, finds that the official conduct of its chief official is "characterized by such malfeasance and nonfeasance," and that he has conducted himself "in a manner so far unbecoming the high office which he holds, as to render him unfit to continue in the office of Mayor."

The record that lies before the Governor today makes a plain unvarnished tale, eloquent in the simplicity of its presentation. Out of the disconnected, verbose and confusing procedure of the public hearings, Judge Seabury has drawn a clear picture of twentieth century Tammany's conception of stewardship, which, he declares, is a menace to the nation. He presents the record as a citizen—not as counsel—he emphasizes in a covering letter in which he makes a 15-point summation of his analysis, and submits it not as formal charges, but for the Governor's information so that he "may determine what shall be done."

"I have no request or petition to make in reference to this matter," Judge Seabury's letter says, and my own only desire is that it may be dealt with solely upon its merits and regardless of any other circumstances.

"In my judgment, the evidence presents matters of the gravest moment to the people of the city of New York. I therefore present it to Your Excellency, who alone, under the Constitution and the laws, is empowered to act.

"From the record submitted, and after a hearing, you can determine whether the public interests and the maintenance of decent standards among public officials require that the Hon. James J. Walker should be removed from the office of Mayor of the city, and can take such action as may be just to Mayor Walker and the people of the city."

Judge Seabury finds that Mayor Walker's testimony before the legislative committee "was neither frank nor truthful," and that his purpose "in being evasive and untruthful was to hinder and obstruct" the prosecution of the investigation "and to prevent an effective investigation of his activities as Mayor and a complete disclosure of his conduct in office."

## Chile's New Socialist Junta Starts Nationalization Work

### Government Takes Over Central Bank Instigated by Kemmerer and Proceeds With Industrial Plans With Pledge of Labor Groups

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 9 (AP)—Chile's new Socialist Government took over the Central Bank today, rechristened it the "Bank Del Estado" and informed the board of directors that it was dissolved.

This is the institution which was set up in 1926 on the advice of Prof. E. W. Kemmerer of Princeton University, who helped Chile reorganize its financial affairs. The junta Government is to name a new board which will operate the bank.

By taking over the Central Bank the Government assumes the function of issuing currency and supervising the rediscount of paper from public and private banks.

Señor Juan Esteban Montero, ousted from the presidential office by the new régime, let it be known that he would fly to Mendoza, Arg., this afternoon accompanied by the military attaché of the Argentine Embassy.

School-teachers were informed by the Minister of Education that an important part of their duty henceforth will be to "direct education toward Socialism in order to form a public conscience which will support the new Socialist republic."

The new Government proceeded today with the first steps in its task of nationalizing Chilean industry, backed by a pledge of labor groups to support it with armed force if necessary.

A plan to nationalize the big sugar refinery at Vina Del Mar was its first step toward setting up a Socialist economic system. The refinery, a Government announcement said, would be taken over from private control and operated by a committee.

A group of 5000 unemployed dropped another problem into the junta's lap. They demanded that the Government confiscate and turn over to them for use as a social gathering place the fashionable Club de La Union, having among its members the city's wealthiest residents.

The Administration also took under consideration a plan to open negotiations with Soviet Russia to exchange Chilean nitrates for Russian petroleum.

Orders also were issued for the reopening of the law courts, suspended last Saturday after the coup d'état that placed the junta in power and ousted the Government of Montero.

### Honduran Troops Mobilize

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, June 9 (AP)—The Government of President Mejia Colindres was mobilizing its troops and pushing them northward hastily today to put down a revolt in which more than threescore were slain yesterday.

The revolt, which centered today around the Esperitu Santo Mountains and was moving northward into the department of Cortes, is the outcome of a bitter political campaign which already has reached fever heat, although the elections are not until next October.

## GARDEN CLUBS ASKED TO HELP BEAUTIFY ROADS

### Speakers at Sessions of National Council Stress Highway Needs

Need for more public interest in highway beautification and conservation programs was stressed by Mr. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, in an address before the National Council of State Garden Club Federations convening at the Copley-Plaza, Boston, with more than 300 attending from all parts of the United States.

"The beauty of Massachusetts would be enhanced just about 90 per cent if all the 'wayside trading posts' would clean up and beautify their stands," Mr. Reynolds declared. He told how this could be done with the aid of nurserymen who are cooperating with the Forestry Association in publishing a booklet telling proper ways to plant gardens and shrubbery.

Nurserymen would be glad to design garden plots and help the roadside stand owners in caring for them at a small cost, he said, pointing out that most of the owners often do not know how to properly care for things they plant.

**Coöperation Urged**

He urged the federation to personally visit the stands and plead with the owners to coöperate in the program of state beautification which the Forestry Association, garden and women's clubs and other educational and social groups are all working for.

Commenting further on the report of Mrs. Josiah T. Tubby of New Jersey, chairman of the billboard committee of the federation, Mr. Reynolds said that it must be pointed out that the consumer is paying for unsightly billboard advertising. The public do not like nor want this form of advertising, he declared, yet they are the ones who actually pay for it. Certainly if the consumer indirectly sponsors "billboard ballyhoo" he should have something to say as to where it should be put. And no one wants

(Continued on Page 7, Column 1)

## CUSTOMS PLAN IN MANCHURIA DRAWS PROTEST

### Separation From Shanghai Control Regarded as Favoring Japan

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 9 — Hope that Britain and the United States will jointly lead the signatories of the Washington Treaty of 1922 against the reported plan of the Manchukuo Government of establishing a separate inspectorate of customs for Manchuria is expressed in well-informed circles here today.

This proposed separation, it is argued, would strengthen Japan's hold on Manchuria.

Hitherto Manchuria has been part of the Chinese maritime customs district, which is controlled by the international administration at Shanghai. Report that this régime is to be abrogated and that Japanese inspector-generals are to be appointed led The Times of London to make a strong editorial protest today. Considerable weight attaches to this protest, since The Times seldom expresses editorial views on diplomatic matters which differ from those held by the British Foreign Office.

It is forcibly argued here that the action the Manchukuo Government is understood to be contemplating could only be taken with the tacit approval of Japan—whether by the local Japanese military authorities or by the Tokyo Government is regarded as immaterial. It would indicate a definite intention to separate Manchurian customs administration from the rest of the China. In the British view all of the nine signatories to the Washington treaty would be in duty bound to oppose this.

### Guerrilla Force Attacks Japanese Munitions Train

*By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor*

TOKYO, June 9—There is considerable fighting in Manchuria after several days' lull, the guerrillas attacking evidently because of the shortage of munitions and supplies. Six hundred guerrillas attacked a Japanese munitions train on the Chinese Eastern Railway about 80 miles east of Harbin yesterday, the fighting continuing 12 hours until Japanese armored cars arrived, after which the guerrillas retreated into the forest, leaving 140 casualties. The Japanese report 15 casualties. The fighting was described as the heaviest of the past month.

The Japanese defeated 1000 guerrillas attacking Hsincheng, about 40 miles south of Chinchow, the fighting lasting until dawn today when the guerrillas retreated, leaving 200 casualties. The Japanese report five wounded.

The movement for immediate diplomatic recognition of Manchukuo is apparently making little headway. It is understood that both the Premier, Viscount Makoto Saito, and the Minister of War, Gen. Sadao Araki, are strongly opposed, believing action unnecessary at present.

## PHILIPPINE BUDGET REDUCED FOR 1933

MANILA, June 9 (AP)—The legislative committee planning government reorganization today set the 1933 budget at 34,941,930 pesos, a 40 per cent cut under the 1932 figure, which was 55,050,310 pesos.

The greatest reduction was made in the Bureau of Education appropriation, which was cut from 15,966,993 pesos to 11,172,045 pesos. The Bureau of Health was cut from 3,726,117 pesos to 2,607,151, and the Philippine constabulary from 4,706,274 to 3,202,963.

## SENATE TRIMS ECONOMY BILL TO $150,000,000

### Adopts 30-Day Furlough Plan Instead of 10 P. C. Federal Pay Cut

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—A depleted economy bill estimated to save the Government between $120,000,000 and $150,000,000, instead of the $238,000,000 cut carried when it emerged from committee, passed the Senate late yesterday.

The major saving proposed by the Senate bill is $88,000,000, provided by adoption of the 30-day furlough plan for federal employees, which was substituted at the last minute for a flat 10 per cent cut in salaries of $1000 or more. The Administration furlough plan, pushed in the Senate by Senator George H. Moses (R.) of New Hampshire, was approved 38 to 35, after a motion to reconsider previous defeats of the amendment had been voted.

Under terms of the economy bill, as passed, per diem employees of the Government receiving more than $1200 a year will be put on a five-day-week basis, while the much larger group paid on an annual basis will be required to drop out of service one month without pay, unless their services are absolutely needed. All rights to leave of absence with pay are suspended.

Salaries of Congress members, including the speaker and the Vice-President, are cut 16.3 per cent, and retired pay of the military service, the judiciary and other government branches is cut 8.3 per cent where amounts received are in excess of $1200 per annum. Salaries of commissioners of the Shipping Board, Interstate Commerce Commission, Tariff Commission and like government agencies are reduced to a maximum level of $10,000.

All promotions for the coming year in civil service are suspended, and no vacancies in the civil service will be filled without presidential approval of the specific action. Travel allowances of practically all government services are reduced. The bill for government printing is ordered cut to $8,000,000 for the coming year. The Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards and the Commerce Department are instructed to fix charges for certain proportions of the service which they now render without charge.

## Court Fines Hitler For Outcry Against Jewish Lawyers

*By Radio from Monitor Bureau*

BERLIN, June 9 — Herr Adolf Hitler, leader of the National Socialists, was sentenced to pay a fine of 1000 marks, about $240, or 18 days in jail for contempt of the Munich court today after a vigorous outburst against "Jewish" lawyers, while on the witness stand.

Herr Hitler was testifying in connection with Fascist charges against Herr Werner Abel, who two years ago accused Herr Hitler of accepting money from an Italian official. Herr Abel contended that the Hitlerites' sudden coolness toward the efforts of Tyroleans to free themselves from Italian rule was brought about by the payment of 2,500,000 lira, about $128,500.

The Fascist chieftain today denied ever receiving any foreign money. He said the Hitlerites recognize Italian sovereignty in the Tyrol and he criticized the official German policy of "threats and protests" because Germany has not the power to carry them out. Herr Hitler said the sums sent from abroad came entirely from German nationals of Fascist sympathy.

Questioned if he had received money from Czechoslovak and French armament works, Herr Hitler shouted he refused to submit himself to further insults "from Jewish lawyers." After the excitement died down Herr Hitler agreed to answer the judge's questions, but refused interrogation by Jews. The court imposed the contempt penalty and dismissed Herr Hitler without further queries. The trial is to continue.

## New Hampshire Reports Few Needy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., June 9—Gratifying reports to the New Hampshire central committee on unemployment relief show that in many of the smaller towns little or no distress is being experienced. The summary of reports from the 224 towns and 11 cities reached the executive offices in connection with the gardening projects now under way.

One town, admitting that it had given a little help to six needy families, reported that there was not sufficient distress discovered to call for the distribution of Red Cross flour. In some of the towns it was also learned that every resident, physically able to undertake its cultivation, already had a garden, provided his own seeds and had planted as soon as the weather had permitted.

While industrial production has been somewhat below normal, no want has been discovered. In one instance a manufacturing plant has been running overtime all the year, and still has many orders ahead. In another community there was reported an industry that has maintained production without interruption, but only recently has carried a slight wage cut into effect.

## Chinese Statesman Lord of Large Isle

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Nanking

DR. C. C. WU, former Chinese Minister to Washington, who resigned from the Nationalist Government, has organized a special administrative district on Hainan Island in South China.

Dr. Wu is making plans to develop this island and the surrounding ones into a commercial center. He has petitioned the Government to retain the revenue in that district for local use and has requested the withdrawal of government troops to the mainland.

Hainan is a large tropical island opposite Tonking, about 160 miles long and 92 broad. For a long time it had been a nest of pirates, although this menace has been eliminated. Of its 3,000,000 inhabitants, about 1,000,000 are native tribesmen. The island is rich in tropical woods, coconut palm oil, sugar, and rice.

## British Defeat Tax Cut in Aid Of Beer Trade

### Motion to Remit Impost Defeated in Commons by 301-to-71 Vote

*By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON, June 9—The intense campaign supported by every kind of propaganda waged by the drink trade against the penny a pint additional taxation imposed this year upon beer has been signally defeated.

Final stage was reached yesterday when the House of Commons rejected by 301 votes to 71 a motion by Sir William Wayland to remit this impost.

Brewers contended that their trade was handicapped by taxation now 15 times higher than before the World War. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, replied that he could not do without the £10,000,000 revenue involved.

Mr. Chamberlain also said the alternative taxation upon sugar and rubber which had been suggested would have to be held in reserve in case of need hereafter. This has caused a sensation, as it is taken to mean a new budget with even heavier taxation in the autumn unless trade revives.

Dr. Alfred Salter, Labor Member of Parliament, supported the Government upon the grounds of national welfare. Although Britain was never so sober as today, Dr. Salter said, nevertheless, it is known that a great number of babies have to go without milk and children without necessities because their fathers are heavy beer drinkers.

## *Policemen Help To Build Bridge*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9—Policemen in the city of Tonawanda, suburb of Buffalo, have just helped their municipality out of a bond-selling problem and in so doing have helped themselves.

When the city fathers were unable to interest financiers in buying an $18,000 issue of municipal bonds to finance the reconstruction of an important bridge in the city, the police came forward on Monday with the necessary money, taken from their pension fund. They offered to buy the bonds at 5 per cent interest, which was 2 per cent more than they were receiving on the fund on deposit in a local bank.

Incidentally the bridge job will keep employed nearly 50 men who face absolute lack of work because other public funds for relief have been exhausted.

"Now that we own a bridge, we will not worry about the city's ability to pay the bonds," Police Chief George C. Maorhn said when he signed the check closing the deal.

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THINGS PRESENT

Club women unable to attend the General Federation of Women's Clubs convention in Seattle may follow the sessions in the nine issues of the Monitor, beginning today.

Another bit of prohibition ammunition: The letter from Alice Stone Blackwell on the Editorial page.

"Swimming Made Easy" is the subject of a series of timely articles beginning today on the Young Folks' page.

It isn't everybody that takes to poetry. But surely there must be a lesson for us all in "Aloofness," on the Home Forum.

AND THINGS TO COME

Ever hear anyone "grind" the r in "father"? An observation or two on the elimination of this habit will be included in tomorrow's Word a Day.

It is the anecdote which best portrays the man. Read about little Mary Antin's visit with Edward Everett Hale, and love the great man more. On the Home Forum Friday.

Among the other indispensable things tomorrow, look for the improved Household Arts, Crafts, Cuisine page, and the every-other-day "Watching the World Go By."

## FEDERATION TO STAY DRY, WOMEN SAY

### Officials at Seattle Declare That There Will Be No Change in Attitude

### QUESTION MAY BE RAISED ON FLOOR

### Biennial Convention Opens With Several Important Resolutions Before It

By MARJORIE SHULER

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SEATTLE, Wash., June 9 — The General Federation of Women's Clubs is dry and will continue to remain dry, according to officials of the organization whose twenty-first biennial convention opens here today.

This is the attitude of the entire board of officers, although up to now, so it is confidentially understood, the resolutions committee has planned to make no mention of prohibition or law enforcement.

The chairman of the resolutions committee, Mrs. H. E. Maltby of Seattle, who is chairman of the speakers' bureau for the allied prohibition forces of Seattle, would like to include such a resolution in her report, but is powerless to do so since she says the committee has not the authority to originate one, and none so far has been presented by any department of the federation.

**From Executive Board**

One might come from the executive board and it is understood that the retiring president, Mrs. John F. Sippel of Baltimore, has asked that this be done. But the majority of the executive board takes the position that the federation has gone repeatedly on record for law enforcement and that reaffirmations on any subject are unnecessary and unwise.

This is the view of the first vice-president, Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Brockton, Mass., the unopposed candidate for the presidency.

In explaining her position to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mrs. Poole said, "Our conventions have repeatedly indorsed law enforcement over a period of years. If the question is to come up this year we prefer that it should be raised by the wets. If they speak from the floor we are ready and instantly a motion to reaffirm our stand will be made and unquestionably carried."

Mrs. Poole stated that she favors a referendum and then qualified her statement by adding, "I mean if we can get a fa'r referendum carefully thought out and passed by Congress. If this should be the case I believe the country would vote dry and I should like to see this done. I am myself a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and I stand for prohibition."

**Raised From Floor**

It is not unlikely that the question will be raised on the floor by dry delegates as considerable dissatisfaction is being expressed with the attitude of the board. Statements are being made that the federation will be "split." That "whole states will secede," and that "we cannot face our women back home unless the convention openly shows its dry stand."

Resolutions which are sure to come before the convention and be passed include a program for family financial planning on a basis of "sane saving, spending, sharing," indorsement of public libraries on a county and regional basis, and the establishment of an Everglades National Park in Florida.

Active support is sought for increased park acreage, forest reserves, athletic fields and recreation centers with the extension of recreation centers to all rural communities.

Other resolutions proposed are appreciation courses in schools and colleges. Study of social hygiene, and greater limitation in the manufacture and distribution of so-called habit-forming drugs with more uniform statutory control in the various states.

## Dublin Oath Bill Altered by Senate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless*

DUBLIN, June 9—The Senate's action in making the bill to abolish the oath of allegiance contingent on a prior agreement with Britain is expected to be reversed when the bill again goes before the Dail about a month hence.

The committee stage of the bill ended in the Senate yesterday afternoon, sooner than had been expected. The report stage will be taken next Wednesday and the measure will then be ready for resubmission to the Dail after the International Eucharistic Conference, for which Dublin has been sprucing itself for past weeks. Thus it is unlikely that the bill will return to the Senate for final decision until about the time the Ottawa conference is due to begin.

The Senate has deleted sections two and three of the bill. These repeal enactments which prevent the Free State from passing any amendment to the Constitution if it is repugnant to the Anglo-Irish treaty of 1921. The Senate also added a proviso to the effect that the bill shall not come into force until an agreement has been obtained with Britain "providing that article four of the treaty of 1921 shall cease to have effect."

## *America Knocks on League Door*

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### *Keeps Attitude of Guest Who Appreciates Good Fare But Wishes to Remain a Guest*

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

*Special European Correspondence*

As seen from Europe, there is a definite rapprochement between the United States and the League of Nations. It is not expected that the American political doctrine will formally change, but it is believed that in practice the complete repudiation of the League of 1920 has now no validity. Nobody anticipates that at an early date the United States will enter the League, but everybody believes that the United States will coöperate increasingly with the League.

Whatever the political view may now be, the force of circumstances has brought about the closest ties of America with Europe. The recent visit of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, to Geneva showed that even officially the League can no longer be disregarded. The American delegation headed by Mr. Hugh S. Gibson to the Disarmament Conference has been most conspicuous in its activities, and indeed for the purposes of this world problem it has been impossible to draw the smallest distinction between the members and the non-members of the League.

In regard to the Sino-Japanese dispute in which the United States is vitally interested it is obvious that though technically America is out of the League it has found itself under the obligation of working with the League on precisely the same footing as those nations which are in the League.

* * *

We have gone a great way beyond the "observer" stage. Formerly, in matters which affected the United States, it was thought sufficient to detach a representative who would look on but not vote, who might make private remarks, but would never speak publicly. It was sometimes assumed that the "observer" was intended to make American influence felt without committing America—that the system was a mere fiction by which America could keep control without ostensibly participating in European or League deliberations. In fact, the device was ineffective. The observer played no real part.

In matters which were outside the scope of the League, notably reparations and financial control of certain countries and the institution of an International Bank, Americans indeed played a foremost part. But it was explained that they were acting "unofficially." Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, Mr. Owen D. Young, Mr. Jeremiah Smith, Mr. Gates W. Mc-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

## Bonus 'Army' Forms Organization; Washington Police Watch Radicals

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—A special detail of plain clothes men watched over Communist headquarters today as the bonus expeditionary force, meanwhile, established an organization they claimed would be "permanent."

This organization which will handle the affairs of the 8000 bonus payment seekers now here and additional groups en route, included a treasurer to receive and disburse funds for food purchase.

Police paid special attention to the Communists' activities to preclude any surprise demonstration. Their headquarters has been open to all members of the Workers Ex-Service Men's League, a radical organization.

The veterans received today the last food which will be contributed from funds administered by the police. Their commander, Mr. Walter W. Waters of Portland, Ore., appointed a commissary committee and moved immediately to obtain food stocks for the encampments.

Mr. Pelham D. Glassford, superintendent of police, will turn over about $2500 realized at a benefit last night.

Mr. Waters repudiated on behalf of his army the efforts of Mr. Robert Williams of Cleveland, Ohio, who had sought out the Rev. James R. Cox of Pittsburgh, leader of an unemployed march to Washington several months ago, in a move to get the Rev. Mr. Cox to persuade the veterans to leave.

Police offered the men a chance early in the day to ride on trucks 50 miles toward their homes. None responded.

## NEW STATE LOAN ISSUED BY RUSSIA

MOSCOW, June 9 (AP)—The executive committee of the Communist Party and the Council of the People's Commissars announced today the issuance of a new state loan of 3,200,000,000 rubles (about $1,600,000,000) to finance the "fourth and final year of the Five-Year Plan."

The loan matures in 10 years. It will increase the internal indebtedness of the Soviet Government to about 9,750,000,000 rubles, or $4,875,000,000.

It is the third in the series devoted to the Five-Year Plan and follows out the Government's fiscal policy of relying on large bond issues instead of printing new currency to finance the industrial development, thereby contributing to the stabilization of the ruble which, however, is still unrecognized internationally.

The new loan is divided into two classes of interest bearing bonds.

# STEAM ROLLER OF SMITH GROUP READY FOR WORK

## New York Conference Results in Completing Plans for Chicago

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

NEW YORK, June 8—The Alfred E. Smith steam roller is under way today, geared, according to its operating squad, to cut in ahead of the Franklin D. Roosevelt vehicle and grab the Democratic presidential standard for itself.

Mr. Smith conferred here yesterday with 17 representatives of the Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey and Rhode Island Democratic contingents, which will carry his candidacy into the convention with more than 100 votes—a meeting at which, saving his own presence, New York representation was conspicuous by its absence.

Primarily the meeting was called to select a nominator for Mr. Smith, and the unanimous choice of the conferees for this was Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, with Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey designated for a seconding speech.

Of chief interest, however, was the decision to back Mr. Jouett Shouse of Kansas, national executive chairman, as permanent chairman of the convention—a decision avowedly at odds with the Roosevelt preference for United States Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, a dry, for this post.

Roosevelt managers take the Smith championship of Mr. Shouse serenely. They declare their stand for Senator Walsh is well grounded on a canvas of delegates, that they will go into the convention with more than the simple majority needed to control, and expect to bring about the nomination of the New York Governor without any need of attempting to change the two-thirds rule governing selection by the Democrats.

The meeting saw the development of a complete organization for the handling of the Smith interest in Chicago. With their first objective the Shouse chairmanship, the forces of Mr. Smith will then turn to the task of making it apparent to the convention that choice of Mr. Roosevelt will mean hopeless dissension in the eastern Democracy to the extent of costing the party the Presidency.

Mayor Frank Hague, the Democratic chief of New Jersey, is expected to be the field marshal for this program. The Smith forces will go along with those of Governor Roosevelt in sponsoring the choice of United States Senator Alben W. Barkley, dry, of Kentucky, for the temporary chairmanship of the convention.

The absence of New York Democrats at yesterday's meeting emphasized that Mr. Smith, like Mr. Roosevelt, is without assurance of support from the political organization dominating his own State.

Not even prominent party opinion apparently has been able to lessen the confidence of the Smith people that the 1928 standard bearer can be nominated again. The answer yesterday of Mr. Thomas F. Spellacy of Connecticut, spokesman for the conference, to the query whether he felt that Governor Roosevelt could be stopped was:

"The purpose of this meeting was to form an organization for the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, and this organization will end in the nomination of Mr. Smith."

## WEATHER

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and Vicinity:** Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate west winds.

**Massachusetts:** Increasingly colder, probably followed by showers late tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Partly cloudy tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire and Maine:** Occasional rain tonight and Friday morning; not much change in tempearture.

**Vermont:** Occasional rain tonight; Friday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature.

**Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Fresh to strong northwest and west winds over south portions and fresh southwest shifting to west on Friday over north portions; weather becoming overcast, followed by showers tonight and Friday.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic City. | 62 | 66 | Montreal ... | 48 | 58 |
| Bismarck ... | 62 | 80 | Nantucket ... | 60 | 60 |
| Boston ..... | 62 | 64 | New Orleans. | 76 | 92 |
| Buffalo ..... | 56 | 56 | New York ... | 58 | 64 |
| Calgary ..... | 44 | 62 | Norfolk, Va.. | 66 | 72 |
| Charleston .. | 78 | 84 | North Platte. | 58 | 78 |
| Chicago ..... | 58 | 64 | Philadelphia. | 60 | 68 |
| Cincinnati .. | 62 | 72 | Phoenix,Ariz. | 66 | 92 |
| Denver ..... | 50 | 72 | Pittsburgh .. | 56 | 66 |
| Eastport, Me. | 52 | 54 | Portland, Me. | 56 | 58 |
| Hatteras .... | 72 | 72 | Raleigh ..... | 66 | 80 |
| Honolulu,T.H. .. | | 80 | St. Louis ... | 66 | 74 |
| 7 p.m. June8 | 74 | .. | St. Paul .... | 62 | 72 |
| Helena,Mont. | 46 | 52 | Salt Lake City | 48 | 64 |
| Huron, S. D.. | 68 | 84 | San Francisco | 52 | 62 |
| Jacksonville.. | 72 | 92 | SantaFe,N.M.. | 54 | 74 |
| Kansas City. | 66 | 80 | Seattle ..... | 54 | 70 |
| Key West ... | 84 | 84 | Tampa ..... | 78 | 86 |
| Los Angeles . | 60 | 82 | Washington.. | 62 | 74 |
| Memphis .... | 72 | 90 | Wichita,Kan. | 66 | 86 |
| Miami, Fla. . | 80 | 90 | Williston,N.D. | 58 | 74 |

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time June 9.
B—Maximum June 8.

**High Tides at Boston**

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Thursday 3:52 p. m., Friday 4:01 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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## Boston Art Notes

**Goodspeed's**

A collection of prints, ranging vastly in character, has been placed on view at Goodspeed's Book Shop on Ashburton Place. It shows what latitude there is in this specialty of fine art. It reveals further the increasing tendency among the younger printmakers to take the work seriously and to strive for a more adequate technique.

The woodcuts of Mr. J. J. Lankes have established for many Americans a standard for making pictures on incised blocks. Mr. Lankes in a quite unaffected manner portrays the countryside, conveying dignity and a touching atmospheric quality. Mr. T. W. Nason essays increased delicacy in the more responsive wood engraving. With finer, more pliable lines, tonal richness and nuances unattainable in the woodcut can be achieved.

Of the English school, which has maintained conscientiously the old German tradition of engraving, there is a good representative in Miss Enid Butcher. The fine modulations of surface and the flashing metallic brilliance signalize this manner. Miss Ilse Bischoff sustains the caricature field in her not too pointed mockery of man's foibles.

A young print-maker, in his middle twenties, shows considerable promise with lithography. His name is Stow Wengenroth. A half-dozen of his prints show his progress from a somewhat inarticulate poetry, expressed in huge, towering cliffs and deep, portentous darkness, to a clear, luminous, atmospheric portrayal of towns. If at first Mr. Wengenroth was stirred to convey ideas with highly charged contrasts, later he has learned to replace grandiloquence with simple, concise exposition. His tonal scheme is keyed down to a smaller, more refined range, and he has learned to find beauty in less obvious and outlandish spectacles. Technically he has extraordinary soundness. His skill surpasses that of many an older lithographer of note in America.

D. A.

### CHINESE OPERATORS STRIKE

SHANGHAI, June 9 (AP)—Chinese telephone workers employed by the Shanghai Telephone Company, which serves the International Settlement and the French Concession went out on strike yesterday in opposition to the installation of an automatic system which resulted in the dismissal of hundreds of operators.

### STIMSON A DELEGATE

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9 — Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, announced yesterday that he would leave Saturday or Sunday for Chicago as delegate from the First District of New York to the Republican National Convention.

### CHARLOTTE, N. C., MAN CHOSEN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Mr. B. B. Gossett, of Charlotte, has been elected president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association. He succeeds Mr. Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, Ga.

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## Tonight at the Pops

"Tannhäuser," Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg ..... Wagner
Overture to "Orpheus" ..... Offenbach
"Soviet Iron Foundry" ..... Mossoloff
Tufts College Songs
"Marcha Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky
Concert Piece, for Piano and Orchestra ..... Weber
Soloist: J. M. Sanroma
Tufts Glee Club, with Orchestra
Overture, "Alma Mater" ..... Henry Hadley
"If Thou I Sing," Selection ... Gershwin
"Jolly Fellows," Waltz ..... Vallstedt

## *Radio Tonight*

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

**WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)**

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. talk.
5:10 Piano soloist.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:30 Richard Bilbara, baritone.
5:45 Plectrum Players; Mando Band.
6:00 Sketch, "A Narrow Escape."
6:15 NBC, Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra.
6:30 Studio announcements; news.
6:45 Irene Hanify, organist.
7:00 Talk, Mr. David O. Woodbury.
7:15 Soloist, organ and violin.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; Van Steeden Orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Vallée Orchestra; soloist.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano trio; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:40 NBC, Adventures of Sherlock Holmes.
10:00 NBC, Hon. Jams M. Cox, speaker; Ballew Orchestra; Agnew Orchestra; Louis Sobol.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Chicago's Welcome to the Republican delegates; Edward N. Hurley, Mayor Cermak, Julius Tannen, speakers.

**WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)**

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Matinée Orchestra; Will Cuppy; soloists.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:02 Sports Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 Bradford organ, Louis Weir.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 "Singing the Blues"; popular.
6:45 Ray Meyers of the "Nautilus."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Royal Vagabonds; impersonations.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Johnson Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
8:30 NBC, B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, N. E. L. A. convention program; speaker; soloist; Lopez orchestra.
9:30 NBC, "Tompkins Corners"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; soloist.
10:30 NBC, Rodemich Orchestra; soloist.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:02 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:30 Louis Weir, organist.

**WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)**

5:00 p. m.—"The Puzzle Man."
5:05 "The Dance Parade"; orchestra.
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Lillian Perrin; orchestra.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Short subjects.
6:30 Big Brother's One-Man Show.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, Tito Guizar, Mexican tenor.
7:15 CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
7:30 "Rajput"; transcription.
7:45 CBS, Kreuger Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Limit Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Soloists and piano.
8:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka" sketch.
9:15 CBS, Mills Brothers; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine sketches.
10:00 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
10:15 "Song Album"; soloist; organ.
10:30 Dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 to 1 a. m.—Dance music.

**WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)**

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Repairmen; orchestra.
5:30 CBS, Round Towners Quartet.
5:45 CBS, "Prohibition Plainly Put."
6:00 CBS, Current Events-Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 Time; baseball scores.
6:35 CBS, Jack Miller, songs.
6:45 CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Carl Moore's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, The Street Singer.
7:45 Concert Ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Windsor Male Quartet.
8:30 Highland Harmonies.
8:45 Chemical Society lecture.
9:00 Petite Symphonie.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
10:00 Studio period; news.
10:15 CBS, Quartet; organ.
10:15 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
10:45 to 12:00 CBS dance music.

### *Tomorrow's Features*

**WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (1090kc-326m)**

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
1:30 p. m.—Talk to parents.
3:05 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:45 p. m.—Your Favorite Poems.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Messages from Ministers.

**WEEI**

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
12:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WBZ**

7:00 a. m.—Musical programs.
8:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Musical and studio.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:45 p. m.—Studio musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

**WNAC**

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Musical programs.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:45 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.

**WAAB**

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; weather.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Braves-St. Louis Cardinals, Fred Hoey, reporting.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Motion picture, "Domino Sugar," auspices Phalanx Club, Vialle Room, 8.

**Theaters**

Fine Arts—"A Nous la Liberté," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

**EVENTS TOMORROW**

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Indian Tribal Arts, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Bird Songs," 9, 1:45 and 2; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sunday, 1:30 to 5.

Flower show, auspices several leading garden clubs, Horticultural Hall, Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues, all day.

Boston Council of Social Agencies: Luncheon meeting, Miss Joanna C. Colcord, director of Russell Sage Foundation Charity Organization, speaker, Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, 12:30.

**Exhibitions**

**Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue**—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Exposition of Indian tribal arts; woodcuts of the Far East; silver by John Coney; British etchings, 1650-1850; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

**Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street**—"Interiors of Tomorrow," an exhibition of models in miniature of modern rooms arranged as an unemployment benefit exhibition by the Boston Society of Architects. Through June 15. (Admission charged.)

**Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place**—Exhibition of prints and lithographs.

**Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street**—A portrait by Thomas Eakins and one by Raeburn. Also group of Old Master Prints.

**Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street**—Summer exhibitions.

**Scherwe Studio, 665 Boylston Street**—General print show.

**Helman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street**—General exhibition.

**Twentieth Century Club, 2 Joy Street**—Paintings by J. Elliot Enneking. Continuing through summer months.

**For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.**

### DEAN ACADEMY ENDS TERM

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FRANKLIN, Mass., June 9—A total of 138 seniors were graduated from Dean Academy in the sixty-eighth annual commencement exercises of the school held on the campus here yesterday. The Rev. Albert W. Beaven, president of the Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, delivered the Commencement address. Miss Elizabeth Stearns gave the salutatory and Charles Sherwood the valedictory address.

# BRITISH GOING TO LAUSANNE WITHOUT PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment realizes that it is impossible today for Germany to pay anything. On the other hand, it does not agree with Dr. Bruening's declaration that Germany can never pay anything. The London Government has declared itself in favor of a policy of all-round cancellation of both reparations and war debts. But it also sees considerable force in the argument that if Germany is excused all reparations, German industry will gain too big a start in the race for business when trade revives again.

In the Balfour Note of 1922, Great Britain pledged itself not to ask more from its allies and Germany than was necessary to pay its war debt to the United States. Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaking in the House of Commons last February, went a step further and said that the Government is in favor of "general cancellation."

But there is no doubt today that the British Government would be distinctly embarrassed if it were expected to take the lead at Lausanne in pushing such a policy.

**Division of Opinion**

British bankers like those of other countries are all in favor of wiping out governmental debts. But British industry feels that if this were done it would be unfair to nations like Great Britain and the United States, which are still shouldering the burden of their internal war debts.

Germany, it is pointed out, has practically wiped its internal debt off the slate by inflation. France has got rid of four-fifths, Italy of three-fifths. Thus the burden of taxation in those countries has been correspondingly lessened.

Industry is also not unduly impressed by the bankers' desire to have the Lausanne Conference cancel reparations, at the same time leaving intact all the loans made to Germany when the lenders ought to have known the borrowers could not meet both their reparations payments and their loan obligations.

The British Government derives its chief support from these two opposing sets of opinion. It cannot actively support cancellation without giving offense to important sections of industry. Neither can it actively advocate a continuance of reparations without both going back on its previous utterances and flouting finance whose good opinion is particularly desirable at this moment when a big conversion scheme for £2,000,000,000 of 5 per cent war loan is in contemplation.

**Moratorium Not Sufficient**

With this background it is with some trepidation that Downing Street sees the date of the Lausanne Conference at hand. It is recognized that at very least, Germany and other debtors must be excused payment of the sums which fall due between July 16 and Dec. 15 when the next payments to America will have to be paid if there is no extension of the Hoover moratorium.

On the other hand, the experience of the past year has made it painfully obvious that a moratorium is not sufficient to restore prosperity. During the Hoover year there have been no payments of intergovernmental debts. But international trade is not better off than this time last year. It is incomparably worse off.

Great Britain is growing more and more convinced that what is wanted is a political appeasement—a change of heart on the part of the statesmen of the world. Reparations, war debts, disarmament would then, so to say, solve themselves.

Nevertheless, there is, so far, little expectation here that Lausanne will provide more than an extension of the present moratorium in so far as it applies to inter-European reparations and debts.

**Wide Range of Questions**

In addition to dealing with reparations, Lausanne will have to take up the question of the impending bankruptcy of the Austrian and Hungarian Governments. Great Britain has definitely let it be known in this connection that it is not prepared to pour any more good money after the huge sums it has already lost in those two countries.

Broadly speaking, British opinion thinks it will in the long run be impossible to keep Germany and Austria apart. But it is not believed the time has yet arrived to let them coalesce. Before that can happen there must be political appeasement. What steps should be taken by Great Britain to help bring this about has apparently not yet been decided.

Finally, there is the question of currencies, price levels and so forth, which it is understood will be broached at Lausanne. Here Great Britain is precluded by its commitments to the Dominions, which it is meeting at Ottawa in July, from any decisions of capital importance. Consequently, it is not expected that Lausanne will mark anything more than the appointment of expert committees to investigate these all-important economic and financial issues.

## ArraignmentsMade In Bank Closing

John C. Hull, formerly speaker of the State House of Representatives and now head of the blue sky division of the Department of Public Utilities, Silas F. Waite, an investigator with the department, and two others, were arraigned yesterday in Superior Criminal Court on indictments charging conspiracy to impede justice in connection with the affairs of the closed Industrial Bank & Trust Company, of Boston.

Mr. Hull protested arraignment on an indictment which he had not seen and demanded immediate trial, which Chief Justice Walter P. Hall set for July 8. The others arraigned were Frank T. Jenks, auditor of the public utilities department, and Francis C. Norton, director of the General Management Corporation.

Mr. J. J. Murphy, assistant district attorney, expressed a determination to push the investigation and warned against any interference. Seven others named in the indictment, including Edwin T. McKnight, head of the closed Medford Trust Company, were notified to appear today for arraignment.

### G. O. P. DRAFTS KOHLER IN WISCONSIN RACE

MADISON, Wis., June 9 (AP)—Jubilant over harmony in the State Conservative Republican Convention here, party leaders today said they were convinced the candidates indorsed would be elected "to end the La Follette dynasty" in Wisconsin.

The convention yesterday chose former Gov. Walter J. Kohler to oppose Gov. Philip F. La Follette, Progressive Republican. Kohler was drafted. He had stated repeatedly in the past that he was not a candidate. But yesterday in answer to a telegram from delegates, he said he would make the race if "there is an undirected and genuine sentiment that I run."

## Competition Urged In Buying by City

Stimulation of the largest possible degree of competition among reliable dealers in purchases and contract services is one of the most important needs in city government today, according to the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. Recently organized to study and recommend measures to conserve the city's finances, the bureau criticizes the policy of the city in buying supplies and awarding contracts with only a few public bids. Several instances during the past year or two are cited tending to show considerable loss to taxpayers through lack of sufficient competition.

More than $8,000,000 has been appropriated by the Boston city government in its 1932 budget for supplies, equipment, materials and for contract services, says the bureau. "This represents $4 in the tax rate," the statement continues. "At any time a heavy responsibility rests upon city officials to safeguard the interests of the public in this expenditure.

"At the present time, when the burden of taxation is approaching confiscatory proportions, the public has an undeniable right to demand exceptional efforts to insure impartial, prudent and businesslike spending of this sum. As yet, although such efforts have been promised, only a beginning has been made. If they were carried out wholeheartedly, substantial savings would result."

## Highway Safety Program Extended

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

HARTFORD, Conn.—A broadened scope of child education in highway safety matters, to include instruction in capacity of motor vehicles to cause damage, duties and responsibilities of the operators, public relationship of operators to others in traffic and the actual mechanics of the car, is advocated by Mr. Robbins B. Stoeckel, Connecticut Commissioner of Motor Vehicles. Hitherto, Mr. Stoeckel points out, safety work among children has been largely confined to the improvement of their participation in traffic as pedestrians.

"Nevertheless, the child's problem," he continued, "is no different from that of the man. He must know just as much about cars to be a pedestrian on the highway as any adult. The teaching of caution to the rank and file of American drivers is one of the great problems for the future. It seems probable that in order to succeed, even in a generation's time, the subject must be made of interest to children.

"When they become operators themselves their knowledge of their responsibilities toward everyone else will have been enlarged and emphasized and they will participate safely. They will have been so educated as to what is expected of them that they will not be forced to acquire experience through a long period of participation during which there may be damage done to others or to themselves."

## Prompt Bill Paying Stressed by Browne

Stressing the importance of prompt payment of bills, especially by those in a position to do so but who do not, Mr. William Browne, chairman of the operating council of the Merchants' Credit Bureau, Inc., spoke to "the purchasing agents of the American homes" — the women—by radio today.

He discussed credit in the last of the series of educational radio talks of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and similar organizations, over Station WNAC.

Sixty per cent of the $50,000,000,000 of retail store sales for 1931 was credit, he said. "Only $20,000,000,000 of United States money was used while $30,000,000,000 worth of credit was involved. Credit is in reality another form of money and, as such, should be guarded as zealously as we protect our gold and silver." Vast buying power would be released if unpaid bills totaling billions of dollars should be paid within the next 30 days.

**LONDON QUOTATIONS**

LONDON, June 9 (AP)—Consols for money today were 63¼, De Beers 1⅞ and Rand Mines 3⅛. Money was ⅝ and discount rates —short and three months bills 1 1/16@⅝ per cent.

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| HARTFORD | 2.00 | BANGOR | 5.50 |
| NEW BRITAIN | 2.00 | MANCHESTER | 1.25 |
| NEW HAVEN | 2.00 | CONCORD | 1.75 |
| NEW YORK | 2.00 | KEENE | 2.25 |

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# AMERICAN DEBT VIEWS OUTLINED BY WASHINGTON

## Settlement of Reparations Must Stand by Itself, Department Says

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—From the Department of State comes the information that the United States will oppose any settlement of the problem of international debts at Lausanne or elsewhere which makes cancellation of German reparation payments contingent upon cancellation of allied debts to this country.

The position of the Washington Government is as follows:

First, it cannot approve of any plan of settlement which places the United States in the position of being the only country in the world to give up everything and to receive nothing in return.

Second, Congress on Dec. 23, 1931, stated that it was the policy of the Government to withhold approval of any cancellation or reduction of war debts.

Third, the United States takes no primary interest in the reparation problem since this nation does not receive reparations from Germany and their adjudication very properly should be determined by the country which pays and the countries which are paid.

A proposal to "wipe the slate clean" has emanated frequently from British sources and although the British program avoided references to American war debt claims the program to cancel all future German reparation payments had been made a part of the program which the British Prime Minister intended to take with him to Lausanne.

Administration officials have hesitated to admit that Germany could not pay further reparations despite the belief that its capacity to pay had been materially reduced. However, there is little choice left for the State or Treasury Departments, since in these matters Congress has definitely gone on record as being opposed to any cancellation or reduction of war debts.

After the Lausanne conference comes the termination of the Hoover moratorium. This expires June 30 and while there can be no immediate concern over resumption of payments, since no important ones are scheduled before December next, the problem, still unsettled, only adds to the general economic uneasiness.

It is pointed out that political developments in Germany and in Austria depend upon satisfactory adjustments of the problems of debts and of reparations. American bankers still have considerable short-term holdings in industrial Germany, not to mention the large outstanding sums of German bonds. Unless Germany is able to meet the payment of interest and principal when due, the effects in American financial circles may have serious repercussions.

## MacDonald and Herriot To Confer at Paris

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

LONDON—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, is going to Paris this week-end for preliminary discussions with M. Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, on the forthcoming war debts and reparations conference at Lausanne.

No indication has been given as to the probable trend of the conversations, but the British position until recently has been for cancellation of all war-time obligations. Lately the tendency to compromise has been increasing. Sir John Simon, the Foreign Minister, and Miss Ishbel MacDonald will accompany the Premier.

The purpose of the Lausanne conference is to determine the sequel to the Hoover moratorium on war debts and reparations, which will end on June 30. The United States has declined to take part in these discussions.

## PROPERTY DAMAGE BILL VOTE IS SOUGHT

On the strength of his assertion that the motor vehicle property damage bill recently passed by the State Legislature was nothing short of an attempt to effect, indirectly, a system of financial responsibility insurance in Massachusetts, Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, former Registrar of Motor Vehicles, yesterday launched a move to have the question referred to the people.

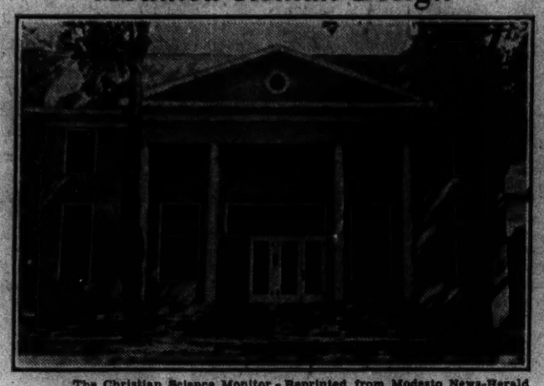
The bill would have the license of motorists revoked when they fail to satisfy judgments in accident cases, involving property damage, within 30 days. If 15,000 names can be obtained within 90 days, the operation of the law will be halted, at least until a referendum is invoked.

## BARNSTABLE MAN NAMED I. O. O. F. HEAD

LYNN, Mass., June 9 (AP)—Mr. William Jones of Barnstable was nominated without opposition for Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Massachusetts today at the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge in Lynn. Oak Bluffs appeared to be the probable choice of the delegates for the next meeting.

Mr. James Bennett of Lynn was unopposed for representative of the Grand Lodge at the meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge in Denver next September. About 650 delegates and 15 Grand Masters of grand lodges in other American states and Canada attended.

## Modified Roman Design



The Christian Science Monitor - Reprinted from Modesto News-Herald

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, MODESTO, CALIF.

## Christian Science Church Dedicated

MODESTO, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, this city, recently dedicated its edifice and the occasion was reported in the Modesto News-Herald. Excerpts from the article follow:

"The building, of modified Roman design, is located on the southwest corner of H and Fourteenth Streets. The exterior finish is stucco with white trim and white columns marking the entrance. The walls of the interior are tinted a deep cream, with the interior woodwork and opera chairs finished in French gray. The auditorium seats about 300 people.

"A Sunday School room is located on the lower floor. Readers' rooms are located on each side of the rostrum and a board of directors room and cloak room are situated in the front of the building."

## Iris Prize Awarded Chestnut Hill Club

Artistic arrangement of irises won for the Chestnut Hill Garden Club a silver bowl yesterday at the iris exhibition of the American Iris Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held in Horticultural Hall. The prize was given by the New England region of the Iris Society.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded silver medals to Miss Florence Nesmith of Lowell for a garden, to Mrs. Lyman Frazier of Swampscott for the artistic arrangement of irises, and to Mrs. Homer Gage of Shrewsbury for a small garden. Prizes also were awarded in 21 other classes, which included rhododendrons and azaleas.

Approximately 60 members of the American Iris Society attended the organization's banquet held in the Copley-Plaza last night. Mr. Richardson Wright of New York was the toastmaster. Several prominent amateur iris growers spoke.

## WELFARE SOCIETY APPEALS FOR FUNDS

With relief funds nearly exhausted, the Family Welfare Society of Boston today issued an urgent appeal for more contributions from donors to carry on the vitally necessary work of the ensuing fiscal year. During the month of May the society was in contact with 3328 families, an increase of 67 per cent over the May total for 1931.

Relief expenditures for May were $37,479, an increase of 131 per cent over May, 1931, according to the annual report of Mr. Malcolm S. Nichols, general secretary. In two out of every three families receiving service the wage owner was out of employment, as compared with one out of every three, last year. Mr. John F. Moore was reelected to the presidency of the society at the annual meeting, an office he has held since 1914.

### PEACH CROP ESTIMATED

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RALEIGH, N. C.—A peach crop of more than 2,000,000 bushels for North Carolina this year is indicated, according to a report issued by the State-Federal crop reporting service here. This will be about 1,000,000 bushels under the 1931 crop.

## COAL DEALERS MEET AT PORTLAND, MAINE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PORTLAND, Maine, June 9—Coal men from all parts of New England gathered here today for the thirtieth annual convention of the New England Coal Dealers Association. Mr. W. A. Clark of Boston, president of the association, is presiding. Representative Carroll L. Beedy of the First Maine District spoke at today's luncheon held at the Eastland Hotel. Business of the convention begins in earnest tomorrow. Speakers include Mr. Joseph E. O'Toole, resident vice-president of the national association; Mr. Oscar F. Ostby, vice-president of the Domestic Stocker Company; Mr. Elliot S. Boardman of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston; Mr. Charles F. Sheldon, manager of the Merchants' Credit Bureau of Boston, and Gen. Brice P. Disque, executive director of the Anthracite Institute.

# SENATE DEFERS FINAL ACTION ON FEDERAL RELIEF

## Allows Delay to Take Up War Appropriation Measure

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9 — The Senate today allowed the problem of direct federal relief to lie over until tomorrow while it took up the War Department appropriation bill in the hope of passing it tonight.

Meantime farm blocs on both sides of the Capitol were striving to secure early action on the three point agricultural relief bill, supported by farm organizations. It provides for a domestic equalization fee, an export debenture, and authority to the Farm Board to limit the amount of any agricultural commodity offered on the domestic market to domestic consumption.

Debate over the War Department bill centered on the question of whether a further reduction of 10 per cent should be made in the appropriation which already, as reported to the Senate, stands $56,194,722 below the sum appropriated for the current fiscal year.

Army appropriations for the current year were $456,773,235. The House passed the new appropriation bill providing $392,586,146. The Senate Appropriations Committee took another $3,007,633 from the measure, bringing it down to $389,578,513. In spite of a declaration by Senator David A. Reed (R.) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, that this amounts to a "saving reduction" beyond which it would be disastrous to go, Senator Kenneth McKellar (D.) of Tennessee announced he would move a further cut of 10 per cent.

General opinion today conceded the $300,000,000 relief measure will be accepted by the Senate without delay, but doubt was expressed regarding other features of relief legislation which do not enjoy the same bipartisan approval.

Direct relief provision of the Democratic bill would authorize dispensation of the $300,000,000 to distressed citizens through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The money would be apportioned among the states on a population basis and would be available 10 days after passage of the act.

### POLLARD SIGNS SCHOOL BILL

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—Senate bill 246, giving counties the temporary right to divert road funds to schools, has been signed by Gov. John Pollard. The measure was passed by the General Assembly to aid localities with insufficient funds to keep the schools open for an eight-months' term.

## McAdoo Proposes National Advisory Prohibition Vote

LOS ANGELES, June 9 (AP)—A national advisory referendum to determine the present-day sentiment of the nation on prohibition is advocated by Mr. William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury in the Wilson Administration and for many years a recognized leader of the drys.

The referendum would have no legal effect on the Eighteenth Amendment but would serve as a guide to determine the question whether it should be resubmitted, Mr. McAdoo explained in a statement issued last night.

Under Mr. McAdoo's plan, a national referendum would be authorized by an act of Congress, with a direct vote upon the question as to whether the Eighteenth Amendment should be repealed or amended to give Congress the power to regulate or to prohibit the liquor traffic.

A vote of the people "would set at rest all conjecture or speculation as to the true state of public opinion," Mr. McAdoo said.

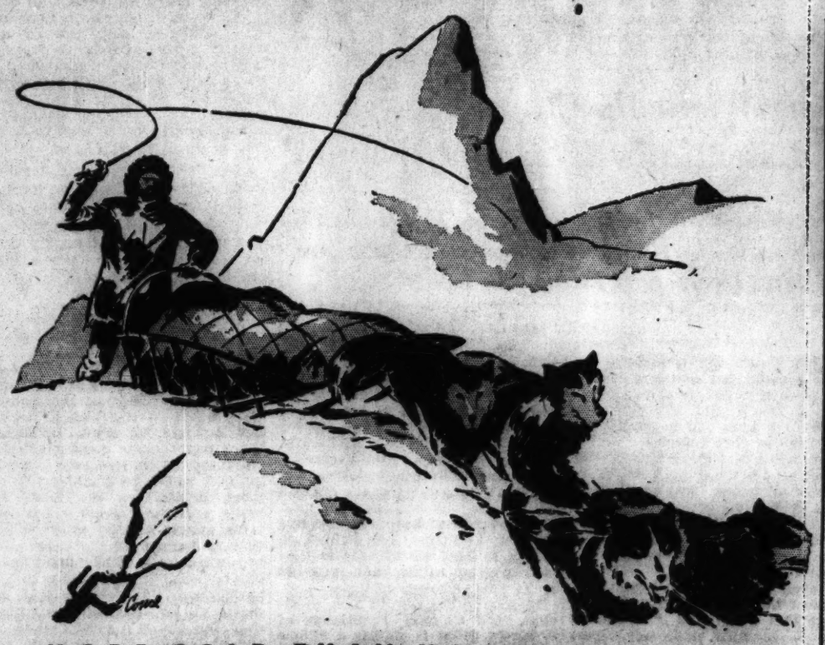
### MORE JOBS IN POLAND

WARSAW, Poland, June 9 (AP)—The number of unemployed in Poland on June 4 was 279,138, showing a decrease of 9499 from the total during the preceding week.

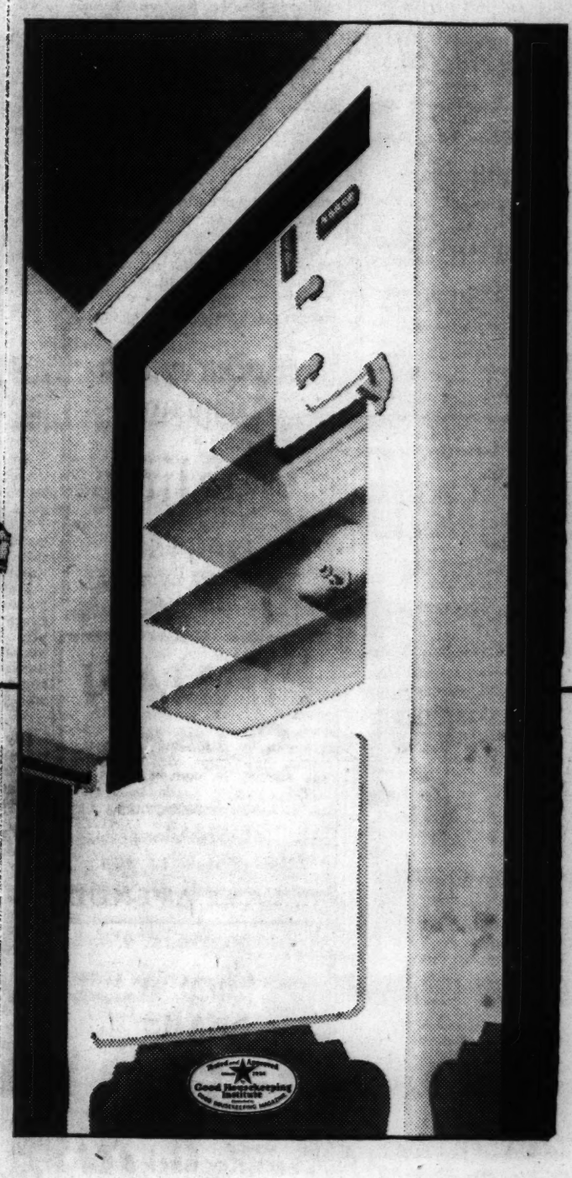
## Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. John Y. Cole, Pipe Stone Bay, Ontario, Can.
Miss Mabel C. Robbins, Clinton, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Archer, Montreal, Can.
Mrs. Albert Andruss, Whitestone, N. Y.
Albert Andruss, Whitestone, N. Y.
Miss Sarah V. Chollar, Binghamton, N. Y.
Mrs. Frances J. Blydenburgh, New Haven, Conn.
Mrs. Pauline W. Wynne, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Julia K. Hecht, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Lillian M. Arnold, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. James E. Bassett, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy N. Wilson, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. C. W. Wilson, Ft. Collins, Colo.
C. W. Wilson, Ft. Collins, Colo.
Mrs. Margaret A. Nye, New York, N. Y.
Miss Frances Yerkes, New York, N. Y.
Harry E. Harper, Burlington, Wis.
Mrs. Harry E. Harper, Burlington, Wis.
Mrs. Lavine V. Schowalter, Cleveland Heights, Ohio.
Miss Abbie M. Jayne, Wilkes-Barre, Penna.
J. Carlton Hollenbeck, San Francisco, Calif.
Anne E. Tausch, Akron, Ohio.
Mrs. Rachel B. Digby, Denver, Colo.
Albert L. Digby, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. B. E. Wirth, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Ruth Franklin, East Norwich, L. I., N. Y.
Ellen A. Phelps, Concord, N. H.
Mrs. Martha F. Gillespie, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. Jessie E. Wright, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Evalyn H. Marcotte, New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Mary P. Baetz, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Marguerite Cummings, New York, N. Y.
Miss Evelyn H. Waterman, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. R. Dorothy March, Washington, D. C.
J. Earl Hummer, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Ella S. Yeaton, Auburn, Maine.
James H. Colbert, Ardmore, Okla.
Mrs. Eva H. Hanson, Oswego, Ill.
Mrs. Ida W. Wagner, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Grace K. Buck, Wynnewood, Penna.
Mrs. Frances A. Layhed, Faribault, Minn.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Macneil, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Clara A. Slade, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Ethel B. Mather, Moorestown, N. J.
Mrs. Ina W. McIntosh, East Providence, R. I.
Mrs. Zilpha A. Stack, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. E. Crosney, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Hilda Rose, South Norwalk, Conn.
John A. C. Fraser, Calgary, Alberta, Can.
Mrs. Marion M. Beare, Sandusky, Ohio.
George M. Beare, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. Cora A. Beare, Sandusky, Ohio.
George L. Beare, Sandusky, Ohio.
Mrs. Jeannette R. Dyre, Collingswood, N. J.
Mrs. William E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
William E. Morgan, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. Dorothe J. Bradbury, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Harriet O. Jenkins, St. Louis, Mo.
Miss Ann Elizabeth Jenkins, St. Louis, Mo.
Cyrus A. Bunting, Toronto, Can.
F. W. Cornell, Pittsfield, Mass.
Frieda Cooper, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. Nils M. Hydren, Pittsfield, Mass.
Nils M. Hydren, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss Nadine Newton, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian L. Varrell, Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Margaret Anderson, South Lancaster, Mass.
William Anderson, South Lancaster, Mass.
Mrs. Lillian C. Perry, Cranston, R. I.
Mrs. Katie B. Gordon, Cranston, R. I.
John Gordon, Cranston, R. I.
Mrs. Ruth Foster, Delmar, N. Y.
Isaac L. Barnett, New York, N. Y.
Miss Mabel Nixon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Mabel McCoveny, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. T. L. Monagan, Dallas, Texas.
T. L. Monagan, Dallas, Texas.
Miss Edna McMichael, Winter Haven, Fla.
Paula Bodine Carr, Camden, N. J.
Miss Estelle B. Stuart, Brighton, Mass.
Miss Catherine Smith, Fairell, Penna.
Mrs. Margaret Lloyd, Elwood, Ind.
M. Rhoda Goodwin, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Stella M. Kenyon, Los Angeles, Calif.
Miss Rena B. Smith, Swampscott, Mass.
Mrs. Pauline M. Robinson, Swampscott, Mass.
Ethel Claire Romery, Boston, Mass.
John E. Crocker, Painesville, Ohio.
M. R. Grigg, Philadelphia, Penna.
Anna C. Campbell, East Oronge, N. J.
Emma Riker, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. Anna H. Fork, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Marguerite P. Stead, Toledo, Ohio.
Beth Nash, Montrose, Colo.
Miss E. Hope Marshall, Barrington, R. I.

MORE COLD THAN YOU'LL EVER NEED



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The surplus power of Rollator Refrigeration means a bigger dollar's worth of actual service for every dollar you invest in a Norge Electric Refrigerator. Because, after all, it's cold you want in a refrigerator. And extra cooling power means extra money's worth. But—

The Rollator Mechanism—sturdy, extra powered, almost everlasting—is only *one* of the reasons for choosing the Norge. There's the lasting beauty of the cabinet—a constant satisfaction. And the generous-sized, flat-bar shelves, waist high and arranged for utmost convenience. And the spring-hinged, gasket-cushioned door on the odor-proof freezing compartment. Acid-resisting porcelain interior, with every corner rounded for easy cleaning. The Icevoir, which quickly makes bars of ice and permits their easy removal untouched by tap water. These and many other such modern improvements give you a greater every-day enjoyment of dependable Rollator Refrigeration.

By all means see the Norge before you buy an electric refrigerator.

*Norge Corporation is a division of Borg-Warner Corporation, one of the world's largest makers of precision parts, including automotive free wheeling.*

NORGE
Rollator refrigeration

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NEW YORK CITY

# BANKERS VOICE CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE OF U. S.

## Show Need of Straight Thinking to Restore Public Confidence

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 9—The American Institute of Banking during the third day of its thirtieth annual convention here yesterday, heard confidence expressed in the economic soundness of American institutions, and in the ability of the nation's banking system to shoulder its share of economic stress.

Speaking of what the banker can do to restore confidence, Mr. W. B. E. Hirst of the American Trust Company, San Francisco, declared that false propaganda must be met and destroyed by public education.

"Never in our times," he said, "has there been such need of straight thinking and outright speaking on economic problems as there is today. It is up to the bankers to shield our most dependable institutions from insidious attack, and guard the confidences of our people in the institutions which have put America to the fore and which will keep us there."

A favorable opportunity for an appreciation of railroad securities was pointed out by Mr. Harold G. Parker, vice-president, Standard Statistics Company, New York, who said that with trade recovery these bonds will again become preëminent as investments. The railroad system of America is the best in the world today and is suffering only temporary distress, he added.

Bankers received a challenge to "come out from behind your cages and learn what is going on in this wide world of ours," from Dr. Harold Stonier, educational director of the institute. In a conference on the administration of classes he declared further that education will solve all world problems.

Notwithstanding public opinion to the contrary, the banking structure of this country has not collapsed under the strain of present conditions, announced Mr. Paul Cunningham of the credit department, Security First National Bank of Los Angeles, during the national public speaking contest for A. P. Giannini endowment fund prizes.

"You have heard," he continued, "that 12 per cent of our banks, or 2800, are closed; but little has been said of the fact that 500 of these reopened. Closed banks account for less than 4 per cent of our total deposits, and experience has shown that fully 90 per cent of such deposits are recovered, thus less than one-half of 1 per cent of the nation's bank deposits will be lost through failures."

Mr. Cunningham's logic and eloquence won for him $500 and first place in the contest; second place went to Mr. Robert M. Hoffman, Chicago; Mr. Dan. B. Goodell, East St. Louis, Ill., won the third prize, and fourth was awarded to Mr. Hays E. Bassett of Dallas, Texas.

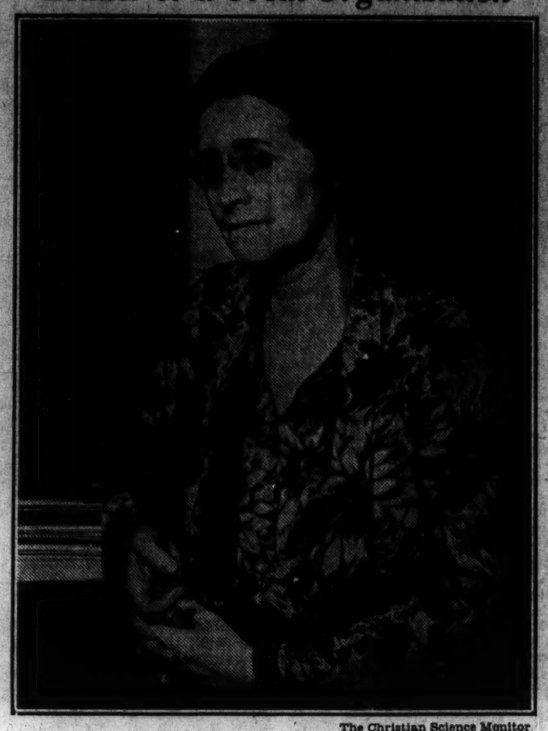
## WINNIPEG SCHOOLS ELIMINATE GRADE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WINNIPEG, Man.JThe Winnipeg school board has been forced to discontinue grade 12, the final year of high school, in order to economize on its expenditures for the fiscal year.

This grade has been part of the school term for 25 years. The board, last year, tried the experiment of charging pupils of this grade $100 fees unsuccessfully. There is a possibility, although the matter is still under discussion, that the school year may be cut one month in order to effect further savings, thus making the tuition period nine months during the year instead of ten.

## *Leader of a Great Organization*



The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. GRACE MORRISON POOLE
Vice-President and Unopposed Candidate for Presidency of General Federation of Women's Clubs Now Convening at Seattle, Wash.

# *New Women's Clubs Leader Essentially a 'Home Woman'*

## *Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole Loyal to Her Home City and Impressed With Idea Women's Clubs Are Most Democratic Element in United States*

By JANET MABIE
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

When Grace Morrison Poole began to stand out of the crowd in federated club circles, as you might say, a friend said to her, "Now Grace, it's time you began to pay attention to your looks."

And while Mrs. Poole looked wonderingly at her, she went on, "Your hair is all wrong. You must go to good shops and get smart clothes. You wear frightful colors; they don't suit you at all. I am going to take you in hand. We'll make a new woman of you."

I should say parenthetically that I am at liberty to tell this story because Mrs. Poole tells it on herself and it contains, moreover, some kernels which seem to me a better index to a character than any that could be put forward by a reporter who had seen her a few times.

**Sat in a Corner**

We sat in a corner of the quiet gold and red dining room of the Touraine in Boston, that hotel which is a sort of Rock of Gibraltar among hotels. Wild days may come and go but the Touraine is forever the Touraine and I think that is why Mrs. Poole had chosen it; it was substantial and dignified. You could laugh in its dining room without bringing the roof down, though you would not laugh too much, being reminded by its mellowed air that, however times change, good manners do not change, though one may have a good time in the world and still maintain the amenities.

"And what did you say to the changes that were about to overtake you?"

Mrs. Poole laughed. She has the forthright, hearty laugh of a person who knows that it is good for people to laugh, for it helps to preserve a balance in life.

"Well, I looked in the mirror and I got an inkling of what she meant. My hair was wrong. You know; it looked just anyhow. My clothes weren't—well, shall we say, very inspired. I did have on a funny combination of colors.

"Still, I had a word or two to say, in all this.

**Call It Loyalty**

"I said I was willing to let her oversee me, and set my feet in the right track BUT that we weren't going into Boston to anybody's smart shops; there was a young woman at a shop in my home city, Brockton, who had been selling me clothes for years; she had always done her best to please me, and she had pleased me, too; if I needed to change my style, well, she could change it. She had always been willing and helpful; she could still be. So we'd go to the local hairdresser, and we'd go back to the local dress shop. I live in Brockton, and I like the people, and not for any artificial idea that, when you wanted to be smartly dressed, half the battle was in going out of town to buy the decorations, was I going to take my trade to another city."

There you have Grace Morrison Poole. You could call it loyalty. You would be right. Mrs. Poole has lived a good many years in Brockton; its people are her people; she goes to church there; she belongs to its woman's club; she uses its library; she pays her taxes into its treasury. If she had to have new clothes, and she was willing to agree she did, and a different way of doing her hair, well, there never had been anything in her dealings with Brockton people to lead her to suppose they wouldn't be willing and glad to make the necessary changes.

In having her for its next president, the General Federation of Women's Clubs is getting a "home woman."

In a side street, on the second floor of a wooden building, she has her home. It is the pleasant, unostentatious home of a woman who has shaped her home around her own feelings, and made it speak for her to anyone who chanced to wait a few moments before seeing her. An etching or two on the plain walls; a desk littered with a pleasant pile of the symbols of a busy correspondence; lots of books; bits of Mexican and Italian glass. A few photographs. A piano. A radio. Good, comfortable furniture; the sort of a plain, simple surrounding in which a plain, simple, alert, friendly, happy-hearted woman can come in and take off her hat and smile and be at home.

**Went to Normal School**

Mrs. Poole is a native of Wakefield, Mass. She went to school after a while in Manchester, N. H., and went from the high school there to the normal school at Salem, Mass. She got a job teaching school and had two years of it in Whitman, and two more in Brockton. In 1904 she was married to J. Harry Poole, who passed on in 1919.

The woman's club idea was in what you might call an adolescence in 1904. Mrs. Poole joined the Brockton Woman's Club, now the largest club in the State. Her first club job was as corresponding secretary. In 1922-24 she was president of the Massachusetts State Federation. She got caught up in the idea of the Federation which is service and pleasant intercommunication, and she progressed from one job to another. She had a subject of her own, too, which was current events. She believed in the enrichment of human relations; she was avid of finding out how other people got along in a complex world. She began to be asked to speak before clubs on current history. Naturally she had to move about and see. If she was going to average 200 lectures a year, she had to see a lot. She took to traveling all over the world.

**Seeing and Understanding**

You get an immediate sense that she has a tremendous enthusiasm for seeing and understanding. She has the probing instinct, she would make a good reporter, probably, because she knows how true it is almost certain to be, that there is a story behind the story.

She believes in the gospel of work. Give people plenty of interesting work to do and they keep out of mischief. The mischief that is an idle word, carelessly dropped on the wrong soil; the little gossiping that undermines friendships; the "higher criticism" which tears down things that need a chance to rear themselves.

She budgets her time. Woe unto most of us that we don't do that as we should. She walks every day because who in the world can be a good citizen of the world knowing too little about what makes the world?

She plays the piano every day; some might call it practice; I do not know if she does. Perhaps she just calls it playing the piano. If you are a guest in her home and ask her to play, she has the wherewithal to do as you ask, for she knows a lot about good music and she can play good music in the pleasant way of the person who does not grind her teeth over a too complex period of Bach or Beethoven, but deals simply and competently with music which was written to provide a person possessing a good average technique the means of entertaining her friends.

**Reads Novel a Week**

She reads at least one novel a week. Sees one theater or moving picture performance. Enjoys a game of bridge—eschewing the more frenzied concentrations of an Ely Culbertson—and knows what the Boston Symphony Orchestra is up to, during its season.

Mrs. Poole's entrance into the larger field of service required of the president of the General Federation is paved by her conviction that the women's clubs are the most democratic element in the democracy which is the United States. She has had her share in helping the integral clubs become efficient organizations in themselves, working with well-oiled machinery to till green fields. Now the fields are white with the harvest which contains, among its sheaves of realization of dreams for the enrichment of life the seeds of new opportunity and responsibility for adding to that enrichment. She realizes that her duties will be increased many times over, but she is a great believer in the philosophy of hard work, and undismayed, even eager to undertake it.

There you have the essential Grace Morrison Poole. The high office to which she has been elected won't do a thing to her, except broaden her scope and make her a little happier, a little more pleased that it is true that, wherever you find a person who sees the world as a place in which modestly to render service, there you will also find a field for that service.

# Average $6000-a-Year Man Must Pay $235 in Revenues

## This Is Only for Federal Taxes—State and City Levies Also Must Be Added

WASHINGTON, June 9 (AP)—If you are a married business man with one child and a net income of $6000, the new federal taxes will cost you something like $235 a year.

That sum is arrived at on the basis of figures used by members of the House and Senate when the new rates were before Congress, taking $6000 as a starting point so as to allow a man enough money to buy some of the taxed luxuries.

If you are that $6000 man, your exemptions will be $2900, including $400 for your son or daughter. The income tax on the remaining $3100 will be $124, against the old levy of $23.63.

The automobile you buy that the manufacturer sells for $600 will cost you $18 in taxes. Unless the car comes fully equipped, you'll probably buy a couple of bumpers and a spare tire costing $30, on which you will be taxed 60 cents.

**Motoring Costs Up**

You'll use, say, 700 gallons of gasoline a year, if you take any trips, on which you'll pay $7. If you use 30 gallons of lubricating oil, you'll give another $1.20, to the Treasury. Your tires and tubes will cost about $1 a year in taxes.

If your wife gets a $200 fur coat, that's another $20 tax.

Then your wife's perfumes, cold creams, powder, rouge and what-not will cost another $3 in taxes, and if you buy her a $50 watch, the Government gets $5 more.

When your radio gets fuzzy and you buy a new one for $75, your tax is $3.75, and if you put in an electrical refrigerator that the manufacturer sells for $100, you are out an additional $5 in taxes.

If you play golf and your wife and child take part in any sports $50 a year isn't too much to expect to spend on sporting equipment. The tax on that is $5.

For your vacation trip you buy a $15 camera and pay a $1.50 tax.

**Sweet Tooth Must Pay**

If there should be a sweet tooth in the family, and you buy $50 worth of candy a year, that tax will amount to $1. When a few soft drinks are thrown in, another $1 goes to the Treasury.

Suppose your electric light bill, including the power for your new electric refrigerator, is $5 a month, then your annual tax is $1.80.

When you use the telephone and telegraph in your business at varying taxes, it won't be much trouble for you to roll up a $10 annual tax bill on those.

If you and your family write an average of seven letters a day, the increase in postage from two to three cents will make your stamps cost $75 instead of $50.

If you average $2 a week for movies and shows, you'll donate $10 to the Treasury and if you write only two checks a day the two-cent tax will cost more than $12.

Your total new taxes under these estimates will be $310.85 against $74.23 under the old rates, or an increase of $236.62.

## America Knocks On League Door

(Continued from Page 1)

Garrah and others were described as "unofficial" persons, however close some of them might be to the Government.

* * *

This phase of the "unofficial" person like the phase of the "observer" has now passed. There are no pretenses, no excuses, no concealments. Mr. Stimson himself takes a hand, and indicates by his presence at Geneva that the United States is desirous of making use of the mechanism of international affairs. The presence of American representatives—who are certainly official—in the committees of the League which are dealing with disarmament, and their presence in the Council of the League which is dealing with the Sino-Japanese affair, is conclusive.

Naturally, these special relations with the League are limited in scope, and there can be no suggestion that the United States has been coöpted by the League for other than clearly defined purposes, or that the United States has permitted itself to enter the League by a side door. But those clearly defined purposes, for which it has, in effect, been coöpted, happen to be by far the most important purposes of the League.

* * *

It is not therefore surprising that European and other nations, while not desirous of forcing these facts, should consider that immense steps have been taken since the election of President Harding, when it was supposed that America had isolated itself completely from Europe. The supposition was never true, for there was an interlocking of economic and financial interests, and the political interdependence of the world was proclaimed from the beginning by many eminent citizens. The most distinguished lawyers placed themselves at the disposition of the World Court. In the League itself, Americans worked first on humanitarian subjects, and then on technical subjects. Now the most authorised Americans are officially working on undeniably political problems.

The hope is cherished that, sooner or later, the United States will take its place in the League, not only for special purposes and on special occasions, but naturally and normally; and that a satisfactory formula of permanent relations will be found.

**FARMERS PROTEST GRANTS**

CHICAGO, June 9 (AP)—Protest against granting further funds to pursue the policies of the Federal Farm Board was wired to President Hoover yesterday by Mr. Thomas P. Cain of Bloomington, Ill., president of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Association.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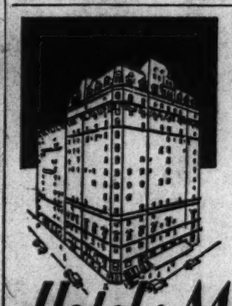
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# FEDERAL BUREAU SHOWN TO SAVE MANY MILLIONS

## Commerce Department Research Declared of Great Value

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, June 9—Concern over possible curtailment of activities in the Department of Commerce, with resulting loss to national industry, has renewed interest in the achievements of government technicians here.

In addition to achievements recorded in a previous article, observers point out that in the Bureau of Standards is probably found the greatest group of activities having a direct bearing on the economic side of the United States.

Reference to a $250,000,000 annual saving, and to other short cuts and improved methods represented by innovations of the division of simplified practices, for instance, has stimulated the discussion of other contributions of the Bureau of Standards showing the intrinsic value of trained departmental natural scientists and engineers to the nation and emphasizing the danger of handicapping the department with salary and personnel cuts.

Something of the diversity of the work carried on may be obtained, it is pointed out, by considering merely one division of the Bureau of Standards, that of organic materials. Out of this division has come the much-used "circular 38," which is acknowledged as the standard textbook on the testing of rubber goods; a treatise on the testing of paper; methods for measuring the size of hosiery, the fastness of dyes, photometric evaluation of dyestuffs, and methods for measuring the acidity of paper.

**Show How to Save Shirts**

Then there are the machines for measuring the abrasive resistance of sole leather and carpet developed by the department; the fixing of standard sizes for knit underwear; the advocacy of certain paper for certain uses; advice regarding the quality of postage stamps and the factors affecting their adhesiveness; a study of the strength and elasticity of sealskin; a study of fire hose showing where a saving of two-thirds in its purchase may be effected; specifications for binder boards, and other valuable findings which have saved industry untold wealth.

In developing processes for the prevention or utilization of waste, the department has worked out a formula for reclaiming the gasoline used by drycleaners estimated to represent an annual saving of $1,000,000. It has discovered how to prevent "winter damage" to laundry; it has worked out the relation between the composition and durability of leather, studied the papermaking value of nearly every kind of fibrous waste material, made boards from artichoke tops, paper from lettuce and banana leaves; and accumulated technical information making possible the utilization of many waste products.

The bureau's studies of "power loss" enabled it to demonstrate the greater power loss of the fabric than of the cord tires and thus was responsible for a change to the cord type—a change estimated to save the public many millions annually in decreased consumption of gasoline; its methods of measuring abrasive resistance and its campaign against the use of reclaimed rubber in tires has contributed to the greater longevity of modern automobile shoes; its studies of cable insulation has saved $100,000 a year to the coast guard alone.

**Saves Helium**

In coöperation with the Navy Department the bureau has worked out a gas-cell fabric for use in dirigibles of far greater efficiency than the old, which had too much weight, was insufficiently impermeable to helium and tended to deteriorate too rapidly.

Entering the field of structural work, the bureau has saved builders many thousands of dollars. In designing complicated structures it is impossible to carry through a computation which will tell the strength of the parts. Hence model tests are necessary.

Indicative of what some of the department's findings mean in dollars and cents are these few items from the bureau of fisheries: Utilization of domestic fish oils along lines laid down by the bureau resulted in an estimated saving the first season to oil producers and farmers of $400,000. Bureau investigators save the mackerel fishing industry many thousands of dollars annually by predicting with surprising accuracy the probable annual yield, thus saving useless expenditures for excess outfitting.

An annual saving of approximately $750,000 has been brought about by methods developed by the bureau lessening the mortality of hatchery fish. Researches of the bureau have saved more than $1,000,000 to the oyster business during the last three years. Upbuilding of the Pribilof Island fur-seal herd so that the annual yield is now 50,000 skins with no danger to the growing herd, has netted the Government $2,500,000 during the last 13 years after paying all expenses in connection with the work.

# House Group Indorses World Economic Parley

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—The House Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday gave unanimous approval to a resolution indorsing an international economic and monetary conference as proposed by Great Britain and accepted by the Administration.

The resolution, as drafted by Representative Andrew L. Somers (D.) of New York, represents the climax to months of investigation into the international aspects of the depreciative value of silver in the world of trade by a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

As originally drafted, the resolution called for an international monetary conference. Subsequently, however, Great Britain came out with its proposal for a general economic conference. Since this would embrace the monetary problems contemplated in the original Somers resolution, it was redrafted at the request of Mr. Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State.

Now that it is no longer necessary for Congress to take the initiative in bringing about such a conference, the resolution now amounts to nothing more than an expression of congressional approval. Representative J. Charles Linthicum (D.) of Maryland, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, indicated he would seek House action on the resolution at the earliest possible date.

# Roosevelt Lead In Florida Mounts

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 9 (AP)—With the preferential vote for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York mounting steadily in returns from Tuesday's Democratic primary, chief concern today centered on the Fourth Congressional District race in which Mr. Mark Wilcox, champion of prohibition repeal, is leading Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen.

Returns from 180 precincts of the 419 in the district gave Mr. Wilcox, West Palm Beach lawyer, a lead of 2879 over Mrs. Owen, daughter of the late William Jennings Bryan. She is seeking nomination for re-election on a platform including a prohibition referendum plank.

The count from those boxes stood: Mr. Wilcox 17,292; Mrs. Owen 14,422. Increasing returns made it appear obvious Governor Roosevelt is the overwhelming choice for the presidential nomination over Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma and Mr. L. J. Chassee of Milwaukee, Wis.

# LAKE SHIP LINES ANNOUNCE FARE CUT

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9—When the three lake steamers Octorara, Tionesta and Juniata of the Great Lakes Transit Corporation, thoroughly overhauled and redecorated after a winter lay-up, take up the run between Buffalo and Duluth beginning June 26, reduced rates to passengers will go into effect. In announcing the opening of the 1932 season, Mr. J. F. Condon, Passenger Traffic Manager, points out that in addition to substantial reductions in rates, sailing schedules have been revised to include longer stops at points of interest and to insure more daylight sailing.

The Buffalo and Chicago service will open at Buffalo on July 5, and service on the eastbound passage will begin at Chicago on July 8. Ports of call on this voyage through America's inland seas include Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Houghton, Duluth, Chicago and Milwaukee.

## *Hills Reëcho 'It's Time to Get Up'*

The Christian Science Monitor-Publishers Photo Service

CAMP TOQUAM OF STAMFORD (CONN.) BOY SCOUTS NEAR RIDGEFIELD

# *Boy Scouts Shining Equipment For Outing in Summer Camps*

### *Programs Arranged by Leaders Include Training in Self-Reliance and Teamwork, Nature Study and Lessons in Handicrafts*

SCOUTS THE WORLD AROUND

By REMO M. LOMBARDI

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The largest group of camps for boys in the world is owned and operated by the Boy Scouts of America. Local Scout councils in every part of the country will operate this summer more than 600 large camps where more than 150,000 American boys between the ages of 12 and 18 will have the benefit of at least one week each of outdoor camping experience. With school vacations approaching the Scouts are getting their equipment ready for their annual expeditions.

Thousands of other "short-term camps" will be conducted by Scout Councils in closer proximity to cities so that Scouts who cannot get away from their summer chores or schooling for a week or more at a time will be able to enjoy week-ends in the open under competent leaders.

The field of camping activities of the Boy Scouts of America covers a wide span of territory in the United States, its possessions and protectorates.

The purpose of the Scout camping program is to provide for each Scout an opportunity for physical development in the open air, the development of self-reliance, leadership traits, and teamwork through interesting tasks. The Scout camp is also a nature school and a school of handicraft. In these great outdoor schools, each boy has an opportunity of learning something of the outdoor vocations of agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, mining, engineering, surveying, carpentry, seamanship, art, conservation, and a hundred and one other interesting things.

**Camp Leadership**

Each Boy Scout Camp is under the personal direction of a trained camp director and a well-trained camp staff of adult leaders. To assure the effectiveness of this leadership, the National Council of the Boy Scouts of America conducts a traveling school for camp leaders which instructs and tests new leaders and keeps old leaders informed of new ideas and advancements in the camping program.

Every Scout Camp Leader is under the constant surveillance of the National Camping Department and only men of outstanding leadership qualifications, effective training, and unquestioned character are even considered. The local camps are operated under the direction of a local camping committee of eminent citizens and the local Scout Executive, who is directly responsible for the conduct of the camp.

Probably no phase of Scout camping is more appealing to the individual boy than the swimming program. During the past summer 23,305 boys were taught to swim in Boy Scout camps and as a result of Scout training, 14,344 boys earned the Life Saving Merit Badge of the Movement for proficiency in the art of making water rescues.

Three daily swimming periods, occasional contests and regattas, boat and canoe trips are happy features of the camping program.

Of recent years there has been an ever-increasing interest in the primitive and pioneer type of camping as an adjunct to the regular summer camping program either on the same reservation or at some near-by base camp for second and third year campers. An advance step even in this type of camping in which many Scouts will participate this summer is the wilderness canoe trip along little traveled lakes and streams; and hike and trail expeditions for older Scouts.

**Trail-Building Camps**

One of the most picturesque and worth-while features developed by the National Camping Department during the past few years is the trail-building camp. These camps give the boy an opportunity to face real wilderness conditions, at the same time that they accomplish a fine service project. The pioneer unit in this form of Scout service is the Glacier National Park trail-building camp.

The usual program in these camps is five hours a day of work, building trails to places of interest, so that the public may use them, and the rest of the time free for the boy to avail himself of opportunities for real fun in the out-of-doors.

Last year two of the most outstanding wilderness camps were conducted by the Milwaukee (Wisconsin) and the Onondaga County (Syracuse, N. Y.) Councils of the Boy Scouts of America. Outstanding trail-building camps were established at Yellowstone National Park, Glacier National Park, Rainier National Park, Crater Lake National Park, Itasca Park, Minnesota, and Nevish Lake, Wisconsin.

This year there will be more boys in Boy Scout camps than ever before. There will be more Scout camps, too, for during the past year 19 new camp sites have been added to the total number owned.

It is pleasant to know, too, that any boy can be a Scout, and any boy can have the benefit of this Scout camping program.

[This is one of a series of articles on Boy and Girl Scout and Girl Guide activities which appear in the Monitor on the first four Thursdays of each month. On June 16 the article will deal with European Boy Scouts.]

# Woman Clerical Forces Affected By Machine Era

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

WASHINGTON, June 9—Duties of women clerical workers as well as factory workers have been revolutionized by machines, a study of Philadelphia offices made by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor reveals.

It was found that one in every nine of the women clerks worked on machines other than the typewriter. The Philadelphia report, covering more than 6000 women, is a part of an extensive survey in progress by the Women's Bureau on employment conditions and problems of women workers in offices.

In the insurance companies, public utility companies, publishing firms, banks and investment firms covered by the survey, one-half, or 341, of the women machine operators, worked on bookkeeping and billing machines, as compared with only 95 women who still carried on bookkeeping by hand. Almost 150 calculating machine operators and some 200 women working as dictaphone or ediphone transcribers, tabulating, key punch and addressing machine operators further emphasize the importance of mechanical devices in present-day office practice, says the bureau's report.

That increase in machine work tends to lower earnings is suggested by a comparison of the median of $103 a month for the hand bookkeepers and ledger clerks, with the median of $98 for the bookkeeping and billing machine operators. The bureau points out, however, that salaries were found to increase considerably with length of service and adds that the hand bookkeepers probably have been in the service longer.

# Hsueh and Hsiao, Same Words, With Difference, Chang Finds

## Polite Society in Peiping Draws Line at Patois Names From Mukden

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PEIPING, China—Although Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, former ruler of Manchuria, still controls an army and has power over thousands of Chinese, his authority here does not extend to enforcing the correct pronunciation of his own name. He has not yet been able to persuade the residents here to call him by his Mukden name, Chang Hsiao-liang.

The three words are always written with the identical graceful brush strokes, and they mean Long-bow Learn-well, Chang or "Long-bow" being a common surname in China.

The word for learn (or follow) is pronounced Hsiao in Mukden and Hsueh in Peiping, and the good citizens of Peiping ignore the young marshal's attempt to impose his Mukden pronunciation in this district. When it becomes necessary to spell it out in Roman letters, they still insist that Hsueh, not Hsiao, is correct.

The Mukden dialect has no standing anywhere outside of Manchuria. Peiping has been the leading city of China for many centuries and the dialect of its residents has been dignified as mandarin, the official language of all China. Every educated gentleman is taught the tongue of the natives of Peiping, for mandarin is the means of communication between residents of widely separated regions, but to speak the language of the people of Mukden is to speak a provincial "barbarous" patois.

Recently the young marshal issued a request to English newspapers all over the world to spell his name Chang Hsiao-liang. In explanation of this request, a spokesman for Marshal Chang told the correspondent that the change was merely a local matter. The name Chang Hsiao-liang was given because in 20 B. C., the chief councilor to the founder of the Han dynasty, who is now regarded as one of the three foremost heroes of China, was known as Chang Liang. So when this first-born son of Marshal Chang Tso-lin was named, he was called "Hsiao" in the hope that he would follow in the footsteps of this famous man."

Every man of any distinction in China has several names: his family surname, his baby pet name which is used by his intimates, his former school designation, a courtesy title bestowed in his adult years, and perhaps two or three nicknames or further courtesy names which he may choose or accept from time to time.

The former president of China, for instance, who is known abroad as General Chiang Kai-shek, is called Chiang Chieh-shih in the proper mandarin pronunciation. But this is not the name which he signs to official state documents, which is Chiang Chung-cheng.

# KIANGSU IMPROVED BY ELECTRIFICATION

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NANKING—The electrification of Kiangsu, one of China's most advanced and thickly populated coastal provinces, has made rapid progress during the last three years. Modern electric power plants are established in the larger cities with high tension wires extending to the surrounding villages and factories.

Thirteen of the 16 districts have been connected with long distance telephones. Six radio broadcasting stations already are working while plans are being pushed to make it more popular among the farmers in the villages and in the more remote sections.

*"The painters came in the morning— that evening our pictures were hung"*

*—from a letter from New Rochelle, N. Y.*

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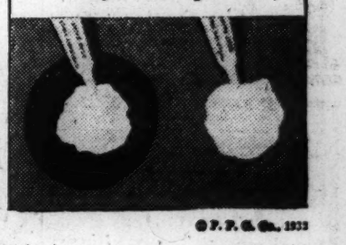

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I'LL BET YOU FORGOT TO USE RINSO
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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## SARAZEN TIES COURSE RECORD

### Takes Lead in Second Round of British Open Golf Tournament

CARDS FOR FIRST 36 HOLES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gene Sarazen, United States | 70 | 69 | 139 |
| Percy Allis, Great Britain | 71 | 71 | 142 |
| C. A. Whitcombe, Great Britain | 71 | 73 | 144 |
| W. H. Davies, Great Britain | 71 | 73 | 144 |
| A. E. W. Compston, Great Britain | 74 | 70 | 144 |
| T. D. Armour, United States | 75 | 70 | 145 |
| A. G. Havers, Great Britain | 71 | 74 | 145 |
| Henry Cotton, Great Britain | 72 | 74 | 146 |
| Macdonald Smith, United States | 71 | 76 | 147 |
| T. A. Torrance, Great Britain | 75 | 73 | 148 |
| A. H. Padgham, Great Britain | 76 | 72 | 148 |
| Abe Mitchell, Great Britain | 71 | 77 | 148 |
| Herbert Jolly, Great Britain | 75 | 74 | 149 |
| R. A. Whitcombe, Great Britain | 73 | 76 | 149 |
| A. R. Bradbeer, Great Britain | 76 | 75 | 151 |
| Pierre Hirigoyen, France | 79 | 73 | 152 |
| Robert Sweeny, United States | 74 | 78 | 152 |
| E. A. McRuvie, Great Britain | 77 | 75 | 152 |
| Don Curtis, Great Britain | 74 | 78 | 152 |
| W. L. Hope, Great Britain | 74 | 79 | 153 |
| H. G. Bentley, Great Britain | 75 | 78 | 153 |
| Marcel Philipon, France | 77 | 77 | 154 |
| Marcel Dallemagne, France | 78 | 76 | 154 |
| E. R. Whitcombe, Great Britain | 76 | 79 | 155 |
| Douglas Grant, United States | 82 | 75 | 157 |
| T. Miyamoto, Japan | 79 | 79 | 158 |
| George Duncan, Great Britain | 80 | 80 | 160 |
| Andrew Ghintran, Great Britain | 78 | 82 | 160 |
| John DeForest, Great Britain | 82 | 84 | 166 |
| Joseph Hirigoyen, France | 83 | 83 | 166 |

SANDWICH, Eng., June 9 (AP)—Gene Sarazen, long-hitting New York professional, tied the course record at Princes with a 69 today to take the lead in the second round of the British open golf championship with his 70-69—139.

Tommy Armour of Detroit, defending champion, finished with a 70 and 145, just as Sarazen was starting out, and his fellow American's fine performance encouraged Sarazen to do his best. Sarazen was out in 35 and home in 34 for a card 5 under par. He had birdies at the second, fifth, twelfth, fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth holes, and was over par only once, on the ninth hole.

He failed to set a new record because he half smothered an approach shot to the home green where he had an easy 4 in sight for a 68. The ball carried into the crowd and down a steep bank near the clubhouse door. He chipped up the slope over short grass to within three yards of the cup and still had a chance for his 4; but his putt was a little off the line and he needed 5. He was well content, however, with that.

Armour put on a fast finish and posted a brilliant 70 for his second round giving him a 36-hole total of 145. He had trouble with his putting all day yesterday and gave no indication of recovered form on the outgoing nine which he turned in 37. Coming home, however, the champion put on a spectacular streak of golf that included birdies at the tenth, twelfth and seventeenth holes and an eagle 3 at the long eighteenth. He took only 33 strokes on the homeward trip which measures 3590 yards.

Seized with a streak of half-topped driving, he discarded that club at the ninth in favor of a brassie and hit his first perfect tee shot of the round. From then on he never faltered, making 3's and 4's all the way home, and finishing with a great eagle on the home hole, sinking an eight-yarder.

Percy Allis, British pro of an exclusive Berlin club, played brilliant golf and posted a fine 71 for his second round which with a similar count yesterday, gave him a 36-hole score of 142 and a sure place up among the leaders whatever any of his rivals might do later in the day.

Archie E. W. Compston, giant British professional scored a 70, but his 74 of yesterday put him five strokes back of Sarazen with 144. John De Forest, British amateur champion, stroked himself right out of the tournament with an 84 for a 36-hole total of 166.

Douglas Grant, American living in London, recovered from a shaky 82 yesterday to score a 75, but his total of 157 probably was too high to let him in among the 60 low scorers and ties who will play the final 36 holes tomorrow.

A. R. Bradbeer, young Somerset professional who led the qualifying field with rounds of 70-71—141, needed 75 strokes today for a 36-hole total of 151, 12 strokes behind the leader. Macdonald Smith, Scottish-born American professional, scored a 76 for a 36-hole total of 147, eight strokes behind Sarazen. Starting with a 7 on the first hole, he finished out the first nine in 39. He pulled himself together to come home in 37, one under par, but he could not overcome his poor start.

Smith played well after the first lapse, but he couldn't gear up his game to get the shots needed for birdies. His only troublesome hole on the last nine was the sixteenth, where he shoved his drive 30 yards off the fairway, recovered well and pitched a yard from the hole, but then missed the putt, his 5 being one over perfect figures. His best shot of the round was a recovery from a bunker on the fourteenth, where he blasted the ball out to send it a yard from the pin and dropped the putt for his par 3.

Charles A. Whitcombe, Ryder Cup captain in 1931, came in with a 73 for a 36-hole total of 144 to tie Compston for third place behind Sarazen and Allis.

Arthur G. Havers, open winner in 1923, scored a 71, as did Abe Mitchell, to give Havers 145 and Mitchell 148.

Henry Cotton, young British professional, scored a 72 for 146, well up in the field although seven strokes back of the leader.

W. H. Davies, British professional, who was tied for second place yesterday with a 71, scored 73 for 144 and dropped back into a tie for third.

Robert Sweeny, American student at Oxford, scored a 74 for a total of 152 and probable qualification among the low 60's and ties who play the final two rounds tomorrow.

Walter Pursey, Seattle professional, posted a 75 for a 36-hole total of 151, 12 strokes back of Sarazen but apparently good enough to qualify him for the final 36 holes tomorrow.

### CALIFORNIA AND SYRACUSE ARRIVE

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 9—Crew activity increased here yesterday as three boatloads of University of California oarsmen and four of Syracuse took to the Hudson River along with the Columbia crews which had been in training here previously. Syracuse crews worked in the morning and the Golden Bears dipped their oars late in the day. Coach Ky Ebright of the Bears boated his crew with two changes from that which rowed against Washington; James H. Blair '32 and David C. Dunlap '32 rowing at 7 and 5 in place of Herman C. Holman '32 and Carl M. Pederson '32. The seating: Bow—Winslow W. Hall 328; 2—Harold W. Tower '33; 3—Charles R. Chandler '34; 4—Burton A. Jastrom '32; 5—Dunlap; 6—Duncan S. Gregg '32; 7—Blair; stroke—Edwin L. Salisbury '32; coxswain—Norris G. Graham '32. Syracuse varsity was unchanged from that which defeated Harvard and Cornell May 28, while Columbia had one change in the junior varsity, Robert D. Lilley '33, for J. F. Noble '33.

### LIGHT ELI WORKOUTS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 9—Hampered by unfavorable conditions yesterday, the morning workouts of the Yale crews were postponed until almost noontime and the varsity shell had a wider set of washboards. The evening workout was a light affair, with only short rows, and most of the work in the water just above the boathouse, with several brief high-stroking runs. The freshman and combination crews went down to the three-mile mark and engaged in a sprint over the last half mile of the upstream course.

## YANKS FIRST BY SIX GAMES

### Ruth, Gehrig and Gomez Lead New York Club to Victory

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P. C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 34 | 14 | .708 |
| Washington | 30 | 21 | .588 |
| Philadelphia | 28 | 22 | .560 |
| Detroit | 26 | 21 | .553 |
| Cleveland | 28 | 23 | .549 |
| St. Louis | 23 | 25 | .479 |
| Chicago | 17 | 30 | .362 |
| Boston | 9 | 38 | .191 |

RESULTS JUNE 8

New York 8, Detroit 4.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.
St. Louis 11, Boston 4.

New York's "Big Three," Babe Ruth, Lou Gehrig and Vernon Gomez, combined yesterday to give the Yanks a 5-to-4 victory over Detroit and two straight in the western city. The Yankees have a firm grip on first place in the American League race, six full games ahead of Washington. The Senators lost their game yesterday, Chicago winning in the ninth, 3 to 2. Bob Grove led Philadelphia to a 3-to-1 victory over Cleveland. St. Louis made its two in a row over Boston, 11 to 4.

Ruth and Gehrig drove in all of the New York runs, while Gomez pitched sensational ball. The "Babe" connected with a homer in the first inning with Earl Combs on base. A double by Combs and Gehrig's single made it three for the Yankees in the fifth, and then Gehrig connected with a homer in the seventh with Ruth on first base. Gomez struck out 13 Detroit batters, but was in trouble several times as he gave nine bases on balls. The first Detroit hit came in the third after Gomez had issued two passes and was a homer by Bill Rogell. Since the start of the 1932 season, Gomez has sent 84 men back to their bench by the strike-out route. It was his tenth victory of the year.

Bob Grove kept 10 Cleveland hits very well scattered and won his tenth game of the season. Dick Porter hit a home run for the Indians in the last of the seventh and it looked as if Grove might be stopped. But the star left-hander himself started the winning rally in the eighth by connecting with a home run. Then followed four singles and two more runs. Mel Harder was Grove's opponent. Cochrane and Coleman had two hits each for the Athletics.

Charlie Berry's triple in the last of the ninth with two out and three on gave the White Sox the runs they needed to beat the Senators. The big catcher's drive went to deep center field and the three runners had little trouble scoring. Lloyd Brown, who had relieved Bob Burke, was pitching for the Senators at the time. Pete Daglia, former pitcher with the Oakland Club of the Pacific Coast League, pitched the last inning for the White Sox and received credit for the victory. It was his first taste of major league pitching.

The Red Sox used three pitchers against the Browns and each allowed six hits for a total of 18. Kline started, to be followed by Russell and Lisenbee. The Sox drove Wallace Hebert, young St. Louis left-hander, out of the box in the second inning. Sam Gray finished and did a good job. Oscar Melillo led the St. Louis attack with four singles in five trips to the plate. Goose Goslin, however, was more effective with his bat, getting a single, triple and homer, driving in four runs.

AT DETROIT

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | |
| Detroit | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 4 |

Batteries—Gomez and Dickey; Whitehill, Hogsett and Hayworth. Losing pitcher—Whitehill. Umpires—Nallin and Van Grafalan. Time—2h. 8m.

AT CLEVELAND

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 1 |
| Cleveland | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 |

Batteries—Grove and Cochrane; Harder and Sewell, Myatt. Umpires—Owens, McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 50m.

AT CHICAGO

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Washington | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 |

Batteries—Lyons, Daglia and Berry; Burke, Brown and Spencer. Winning pitcher—Daglia. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Ormsby and Dinneen. Time—1h. 46m.

AT ST. LOUIS

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | X | 11 | 18 | 2 |
| Boston | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 1 |

Batteries—Hebert, Gray and Ferrell; Kline, Russell, Lisenbee and Connolly. Winning pitcher—Gray. Losing pitcher—Kline. Umpires—Geisel and Guthrie. Time—1h. 54m.

### NEW SEATING CONTINUES

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RED TOP, Conn., June 9—Coach Charley Whiteside took the varsity and junior boats for a nine-mile workout last night and kept the seatings arranged the day before, with A. H. (Tony) Parker Jr. '32 stroking the boat in place of Gerard J. Cassedy '33, regular stroke, who has gone to No. 2 in the shell. Edward Yeomans Jr. '33, who rowed No. 2 in the first boat, continued to stroke the juniors in place of Parker. Herbert H. Haines has a problem with both the freshman and combination crews that will take much work to improve, the stroke of the "combines," Thomas B. Knowles '34, arriving at camp last night for the first time. Frederick Hobbes Allen '80, coxswain of winning Harvard varsity crews in 1877, '78 and '79, visited the camp yesterday. F. Valentine Chappell, chairman of the Harvard-Yale regatta committee, visited both camps.

### YANKEES VS. SHAMROCKS

Boston Shamrocks, new professional lacrosse team in the American Box Lacrosse League, make their second home appearance of the season at Fenway Park tonight at 8:15 p. m. Their opponents will be the New York Yankees, who play their home games in the Yankee Stadium, New York. The Shamrocks will present the same lineup as appeared against the Giants here and in New York. At present the locals are tied for first place in the league standing with two victories, Brooklyn leading the locals by virtue of having won three, but the percentages are the same, 1.000. If the Yankees win tonight they will tie the Shamrocks, since they have won one and lost one.

### PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

RESULTS JUNE 8

San Francisco 7, Sacramento 5.
Hollywood 8, Los Angeles 5.
Oakland 12, Missions 7.
Portland 7, Seattle 6.

### WESLEYAN ELECTS NEVIUS

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Franklin C. Nevius '33 of New York was elected captain of the Wesleyan University track team yesterday. He runs in the half-mile and mile races.

### COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Harvard Alumni 11, Yale 7.
Holy Cross 9, Syracuse 1.
Princeton 21, Rutgers 0

## CHICAGO WINS IN 14 INNINGS

### Defeats Brooklyn to Climb Back Into National League Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 29 | 20 | .592 |
| Boston | 29 | 21 | .580 |
| Pittsburgh | 33 | 22 | .511 |
| St. Louis | 24 | 24 | .500 |
| Brooklyn | 24 | 26 | .462 |
| New York | 21 | 25 | .457 |
| Cincinnati | 24 | 29 | .453 |
| Philadelphia | 23 | 28 | .451 |

RESULTS JUNE 8

New York 9, Cincinnati 3.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 5 (14 innings).
Philadelphia 11, Pittsburgh 10.
St. Louis 13, Boston 8.

Chicago climbed back into first place in the National League race yesterday by taking a 14-inning contest from the Brooklyn Dodgers, 7 to 5. While the Cubs were winning, the St. Louis Cardinals were beating the Boston Braves, 15 to 8, to push that club into second place in the standing. New York took possession of sixth position by virtue to a 9-to-2 triumph over Cincinnati. Philadelphia stopped the onrushing Pirates in a hard-hitting contest, 11 to 10.

The Cubs took a tense battle from the Dodgers by finding Jack Quinn for two runs in the first of the fourteenth inning. A long triple by Gaby Hartnett drove in Hemsley with the winning run, and then Bill Jurges sent Hartnett in with a double. Quinn and Charlie Root staged a pitchers' battle during the last six innings, more or less, each doing a good job. Root held the Dodgers to one hit, and although the Cubs touched Quinn for seven, the veteran spitballer was effective in the pinches until the fourteenth. Tony Cuccinello hit a home run for the Dodgers.

The Cardinals came out of their batting slump yesterday and pounded five Boston pitchers for 20 hits and 15 runs. Frankie Frisch returned to the lineup, and together with Jimmy Wilson led the Cardinal attack. Frisch had three singles and a double, while Wilson contributed four singles. The champions batted Harry Seibold out of the box in the fifth inning after finding him for eight hits. They continued their attack on Zachary, Frankhouse, Pruett and Cunningham. Jim Lindsey, who relieved Johnson in the box for the Cards in the third, was the winning pitcher. Schulmerich hit a single, double and home run for the Braves.

The Giants went after the Reds early and took a 9-to-0 lead in the first five innings. Jackson, Vergez and Fullis led the New York attack, each with two safeties. Fred Fitzsimmons, who has not looked at all impressive this season, went the distance for the Giants and kept 10 hits well scattered. Four errors also helped Terry's club in the scoring column. Lombardi, who holds second place in the National League batting race at the present time, drove out three hits for the Reds. Babe Herman's triple was the longest hit of the game.

The Phillies used their batting power to overcome the Pirates at Philadelphia. They made 13 hits, to 14 for the Pittsburgh club, and were aided by four errors. Eddie Delker, newly acquired infielder of the Phillies, batted in three runs with a triple. Hal Lee hit a single, triple and homer for the winners, also driving in three runs. Dave Barbee accounted for four of Pittsburgh's runs with a single and homer. Spencer started and finished in the box for the Pirates. John Berly was given credit for the victory. The scores:

AT BROOKLYN

| In'gs | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicgo. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 0 |
| Bklyn. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 11 | 2 |

Batteries—Bush, Smith, Root and Hartnett, Hemsley; Clark, Quinn and Sukeforth, Lopez. Winning pitcher, Root. Losing pitcher—Quinn. Umpires—Reardon and Klem. Time—3h. 40m.

AT NEW YORK

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 1 | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | X | 9 | 10 | 1 | |
| Cincinnati | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 4 |

Batteries — Fitzsimmons and Hogan, O'Farrell; Rixey, Benton, Frey and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Rixey. Umpires—Stark and Moran. Time—1h. 43m.

AT BOSTON

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 20 | 0 |
| Boston | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 8 | 15 | 3 |

Batteries—Johnson, Lindsey, Stout and Wilson; Seibold, Zachary, Frankhouse, Pruett, Cunningham and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Lindsey. Losing pitcher—Seibold. Umpires—Pfirman, Quigley and Donnelly. Time—3h. 52m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

| Innings— | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | R | H | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | X | 11 | 13 | 1 |
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 14 | 4 |

Batteries—Elliott, Berly, Dudley, Benge and McCurdy; Spencer and Grace. Winning pitcher—Berly. Umpires—Rigler, Magerkurth and Barr. Time—2h. 13m.

### NO STOCKINGS, LOSE TITLE

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—Sports girls taking part in official amateur competitions in New South Wales are to be disqualified in future if they do not wear stockings—and cotton stockings at that. Girl cricketers from the South Sydney Club won the city premiership and were celebrating their victory when the executive committee, after a hurried meeting, disqualified them because they had played with bare legs. Their opponents in the final, whose legs had been decorously covered with cotton, were declared the winners.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

RESULTS JUNE 8

St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 2.
Toledo 10, Kansas City 4.
Columbus 7, Milwaukee 2.
Minneapolis 9, Louisville 3.

### JOHNSON NAMED CAPTAIN

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

EVANSTON, Ill., June 9—Elmer C. Johnson '33, star pitcher and batter, was last night elected captain of the Northwestern University baseball team for next season. Johnson, who has been regular center on the basketball team for two years, comes from Schiller Park, Ill. He succeeds H. Y. Cruzevsky '32, catcher, at the pilot's post.

### CORNELL VS. MICHIGAN

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 9 (AP)—Cornell University and University of Michigan have arranged a football game for 1933, it was announced yesterday. The big red team will invade the Michigan Stadium on Oct. 14 after a lapse of 16 years in football relations. The Wolverines won the last encounter by 42 to 0 in 1916.

### TAILER WINS AT PRINCETON

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9—T. Suffern Tailer Jr. '34 of New York won the Princeton University golf championship over the Springdale Golf Club course yesterday, defeating Robert A. Moffett '33 of New York, 1 up, in 38 holes.

## *Wright Defeats Chapin 7-5, 9-7*

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (AP)—The first major upset in the New England Tennis Association tournament being played at the Hartford Golf Club occurred yesterday when Arthur S. Wright of Hartford eliminated Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, seeded No. 4, 7—5, 9—7.

Another seeded star, David N. Jones of New York, who is ranked No. 2, also came near being upset by John R. Gow of Simsbury. Gow, who finally lost, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5, led Jones in the third set, 5—2, and had the former Columbia champion at match point once.

Mrs. Alfred H. Chapin Jr. of Springfield, seeded No. 1, and Miss Peggy Goodwin of Hartford gained the semifinal round in the women's singles competition and Mrs. Chapin with Miss Claire Smith of Pine Orchard, Conn., reached the final round in the women's doubles, and are leading the field.

All of the favorites in the men's doubles competition advanced to the semifinal round yesterday, mainly as the result of defaults. In the only match played, H. Holbrook Hyde and John R. Gow vanquished Francis B. Broida of Pittsburgh and Harvard University and J. W. Kirkham of New Britain, Conn., 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND TENNIS ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

MEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Arthur S. Wright, Hartford, defeated Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, 7—5, 9—7.

J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated John Donley, New York, 6—3, 8—2.

Jerome Lang, New York, defeated Egbert J. Miles Jr., New Haven, 6—2, 6—4.

Frederic (Fritz) Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., defeated Terry Mowbray, Bermuda, 6—3, 6—3.

H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, defeated T. W. Slack, Hartford, 6—3, 7—5.

David N. Jones, New York, defeated John R. Gow, Simsbury, 6—3, 5—7, 7—5.

MEN'S DOUBLES

Semifinal Round

John R. Gow, Simsbury, and H. Holbrook Hyde, Hartford, defeated Francis B. Broida, Pittsburgh, and J. W. Kirkham, New Britain, 6—3, 6—3.

David N. Jones, New York, and Alfred H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, won from T. W. Slack and H. W. Dawson, Hartford, by default.

Frederic Mercur, South Bethlehem, Penna., and J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., won from W. Bragaw, South Orange, N. J., and M. David Jr., New York, by default.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Third Round

Miss Helen Bennett, New Britain, defeated Mrs. Isbbel Gulliver, New Haven, 6—2, 6—3.

Fourth Round

Miss Suzanne Welch, Hartford, defeated Miss Elenore Jaynes, Hartford, 6—3, 6—6.

Miss Margaret Cluett, Troy, N. Y., defeated Miss Bennett, 7—5, 6—3.

Mrs. J. Butler, Hartford, defeated Miss Nancy Cluett, Troy, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, defeated Miss Barbara Stevens, New Haven, 6—4, 7—5.

Miss Peggy Goodwin, Hartford, defeated Mrs. Jerome Lang, New York, 6—1, 5—7, 6—4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Springfield, and Miss Claire Smith, Pine Orchard, won from Mrs. E. Hemingway and Miss Florence Chase, Waterbury, by default.

Miss Barbara Stevens and Miss Betty Warner, New Haven, won from Mrs. A. G. Heinsalu and Mrs. H. Warren, Westport, Conn., by default.

Semifinal Round

Mrs. Chapin and Miss Smith defeated Miss Stevens and Miss Warner, 6—0, 6—0.

## GILPIN WINS AFTER A THREE-SET MATCH

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 9 — Dr. Eugene McCauliff of Yonkers, N. Y., advanced to the quarterfinal round of the Pennsylvania and middle states tennis championships yesterday at the Philadelphia Cricket Club, St. Martins, Chestnut Hill, when he defeated Charles Elliott Loughlin '33 of the United States Naval Academy, 6—4, 6—4.

Samuel P. Gilpin of the Merion Cricket Club, defending champion, was forced to play three sets before defeating Dr. Carl H. Fischer of the Cynwyd Club, Bala, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3, on his way to the quarterfinals.

R. Norris Williams 2d, United States champion in 1914 and 1916, dropped two games in the first set of his match with Ralph deMott of Cynwyd and then went on to win at 6—2, 6—0 to enter the quarterfinals.

### PRINCETON ENTERS TRYOUTS

Princeton University is to be represented in the eastern Olympic tryouts which are to be held in the Harvard Stadium, June 17 and 18, the first of the Tiger entry blanks being received by Manager Thomas F. Kanaly Wednesday. It enters J. Alexander McWilliams '35, brilliant freshman pole vaulter. E. Monty Wells of the B. A. A., and former Dartmouth star, will compete in the 110-meter high hurdles. Other well-known athletes who are to compete in the games include Robert A. Dalrymple, B. A. A., distance runner; George E. Martin, B. A. A. pole vaulter; T. L. Maynard, B. A. A., and former Dartmouth College high jumper; Walter Pritchard, Hamilton College steeplechaser, and Alfred Sumner, B. A. A., 400 and 800-meter runner.

### DUNLAP SETS COURSE RECORD

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9—George Terry Dunlap Jr., Princeton '32, intercollegiate golf champion for the past two years, established a new course record in the qualifying round of the metropolitan amateur championships yesterday by scoring a 70, two strokes under par, on the Plainfield Country Club links. Dunlap leads a field of 112 contestants by six strokes, his total for the 36 holes being 144. Mark J. Stuart of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Stapleton, N. Y., scored two rounds of 75s for second place. The former Plainfield course record was made by Jack Sharkey with a 71.

### GLEDHILL TO DEFEND TITLE

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Thirteen colleges yesterday had entered players in the United States intercollegiate tennis tournament, to be competed the week of June 20 at Haverford, Penna., with entries of several more assured before Saturday's closing date. The colleges already represented are Brown, Colgate, Stanford, Washington and Lee, Yale, Dickinson, Hamilton, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Virginia, Michigan State and the United States Naval Academy. Keith E. Gledhill of Stanford will defend the singles title he won last year.

### PENN NAMES TWO GOLFERS

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—University of Pennsylvania has named two golfers to represent it in the national intercollegiate golf championship tournament at the Cascades course, Hot Springs, West Virginia, June 27. They are Arthur W. Byzbee '33 and John W. Owens '33, Byzbee was captain of this year's Red and Blue varsity team, and Wood is captain-elect of next year's team.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

RESULTS JUNE 8

Baltimore 6, Newark 4.
Newark 7, Baltimore 4.
Jersey City 6, Reading 5.
Jersey City 5, Reading 0.
Montreal 8, Buffalo 5.
Toronto 5, Rochester 2.

## CLOSE MATCH WON BY BELL

### Former Texan Twice Within Point of Being Beaten by Japanese

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 9 (AP)—Favorites encountered more opposition than they had bargained for in the United States clay courts tennis championships yesterday and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, seeded No. 3, was twice within a point of being beaten before he eliminated Jiro Yamagishi, Japanese entry from the University of Illinois, 1—6, 8—6, 7—5.

The brilliant little foreigner had the New Yorker trailing 2—5 in the third and deciding set of their fourth-round match. Bell had to win five straight games to enter the quarterfinals along with Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta; Wilbur F. Coen Jr., Kansas City; George M. Lott Jr., Chicago; Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, and Robert (Lefty) Bryan, Chattanooga, other seeded players, and Billy Hughes of Memphis, and John McDiarmid of Fort Worth.

Lott, seeded No. 1, was forced to extend himself to turn back Jim Halverstadt, Atlanta, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, and Grant found Robert Little, University of Georgia English teacher, difficult to handle, finally beating him, 7—5, 7—9, 6—2.

Coen lost his first fourth-round set, 4—6, to Fred C. Baggs of New York, United States Veterans' singles champion, but easily took the remaining two sets, 6—0, 6—0.

Cliff Sutter of New Orleans had an easier time with Billy Reese of Atlanta, winning, 6—4, 6—2, but his unseeded brother, Ed, fell before Lefty Bryan, Chattanooga, who took the match, 2—6, 6—2, 6—1.

McDiarmid beat Gearin Cameron of Tulsa, 6—4, 6—3, and Billy Hughes, Memphis champion, retired Arnold Simon of Louisville, 6—3, 6—1.

The quarterfinals will pit Lott against Coen, Cliff Sutter against Bryan, Hughes against Grant and Bell will take on McDiarmid.

Cliff and Ed Sutter, a great doubles combination, defeated Bud Boyer and Searcy Ferguson of Dallas, 6—2, 6—0, in a second-round match, while Lott and Grant, the doubles favorites, took a second-round engagement from Paul and John Metz of Memphis, 6—1, 6—4.

## *Harvard Athletic Awards Approved*

Major and minor "H" awards approved by the committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard, to athletes who competed on Harvard sport teams this spring are as follows:

MAJOR "H"—TRACK

Richard Bassett '34, David B. Cheek '34, Ray E. Estes Jr. '32, Richard F. Estes '34, Murdock J. Finlayson '33, Arthur Foote 2d '33, Alexander C. Forbes '32, Joseph M. Fox '32, John C. Grady '32, N. Penrose Hallowell Jr. '32, John B. Hawes 2d '32, John J. Healey Jr. '34, Alfred Kidder 2d '33, George W. Kuehn '32, John S. Marsh '32, John M. Morse '34, Francis D. Murphy '33, James P. Lee Jr. '34, Francis P. Locke '33, Capt. Eugene E. Record '32, Oscar Stutermeister '32, Manager Joseph R. Collins '32.

MINOR "H"—JUNIOR VARSITY

BASEBALL

William P. Black '34, Capt. Warren Delano '32, George Fremd Jr. '34, Rollin McC. Gallagher '34, Philip W. A. Hines '34, Robert D. Kiernan '33, Howard M. Lawn '34, James P. Lee Jr. '34, Francis P. Locke '33, John M. Lockwood '34, Edward P. Loughlin Jr. '34, Theodore A. Lupien '34ES, William R. Sutcliffe '34, Stuart Scott Jr. '33, Harry W. Snyder '32ES, John VanR. Strong '34, Phineas Tobe '32, Nathaniel Ware '34, Manager Walter G. Morgan Jr. '33.

MINOR "H"—POLO

Charles C. Rumsey '33.

MINOR "H"—TENNIS

Walter E. Arensberg '33, John M. Barnaby '33, Francis B. Broida '32, Franklin O. Canfield '32, Harrison W. Cole '32, Sebert E. Davenport, Ill. '34, Capt. Donald M. Frame '32, George H. Hartford 2d '34, Richard Inglis Jr. '33, George D. Kay Jr. '33, Arthur W. Patterson '32, John P. Ray '34, William C. Thompson '32, Edward S. Underwood '32, George P. Webber '33, Harold R. Woodard '33, Manager Robert K. Vincent '32.

MINOR "H"—VARSITY 150-POUND CREW

George L. Dow Jr., Occ., William O. Faxon 2d '32, Heywood Fox '32, Freeman F. Jones '34, Robert Livermore Jr. '32, Charles G. Mixter Jr. '34, Henry G. Pearson Jr. '34, Robert C. Phillips '34, Capt. Robert B. White '33, Manager Theodore W. Stedman Jr. '33.

MINOR "H"—VARSITY GOLF

Capt. Charles R. Eaton '33, Milan A. Heath Jr. '34, Richard L. Kimbrough '33, Wallace D. Newcomb '33, Stephen G. Sleeper Jr. '33, Manager John M. Cole '32.

MINOR "H"—VARSITY LACROSSE

Charles E. Angle '33, Capt. Nelson N. Cochrane '32, Henri M. David '33, Bernard Fains '33, Alfred J. Graziano '33, Stanley X. Housen '34, Leo M. Hurvich '33, Sheldon W. Keck '32, William R. Lessig Jr. '34, Maurice S. Levinson, Occ., Henry M. Myerson '32, William C. Owens '33ES, George H. Pattison Jr. '32, Irving W. Rabinovitz '34, Eddy J. Rogers '34, Walter I. Tucker '33, William W. Watt '33, Manager Robert G. Snider '32.

## *Alice C. Francis Wins Hard Match*

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA, June 9—Miss Alice C. Francis of Orange, N. J., a member of the victorious eastern team in Sears Cup play last week, reached the semifinal round of the women's Pennsylvania and Eastern States tennis championships at the Merion Cricket Club, Haverford, by winning a three-set battle with Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier of Westbury, L. I., 10—8, 5—7, 6—4. The lead changed hands a number of times and the issue was not settled until the last four games of the final set.

Miss Francis will have to meet Miss Virginia Hilleary of Philadelphia, who advanced by defeating Miss Ann Page, Philadelphia, 6—4, 6—2.

The defending champion, Mrs. John B. Jessup of Wilmington, Del., defeated Miss Charlotte L. Miller of Stanford University, 6—2, 6—0, and Miss Anne B. Townsend, Merion, won easily from Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

WOMEN'S PENNSYLVANIA AND EASTERN STATES TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

SINGLES—Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. John B. Jessup, Wilmington, defeated Miss Charlotte L. Miller, Stanford University, 6—2, 6—0.

Miss Anne B. Townsend, Merion, defeated Miss Eleanor Cottman, Baltimore, 6—0, 6—2.

Miss Virginia Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket, defeated Miss Anne Page, Merion, 6—4, 6—2.

Miss Alice C. Francis, Orange, N. J., defeated Miss Florence S. LeBoutillier, Westbury, L. I., 10—8, 5—7, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Quarterfinal Round

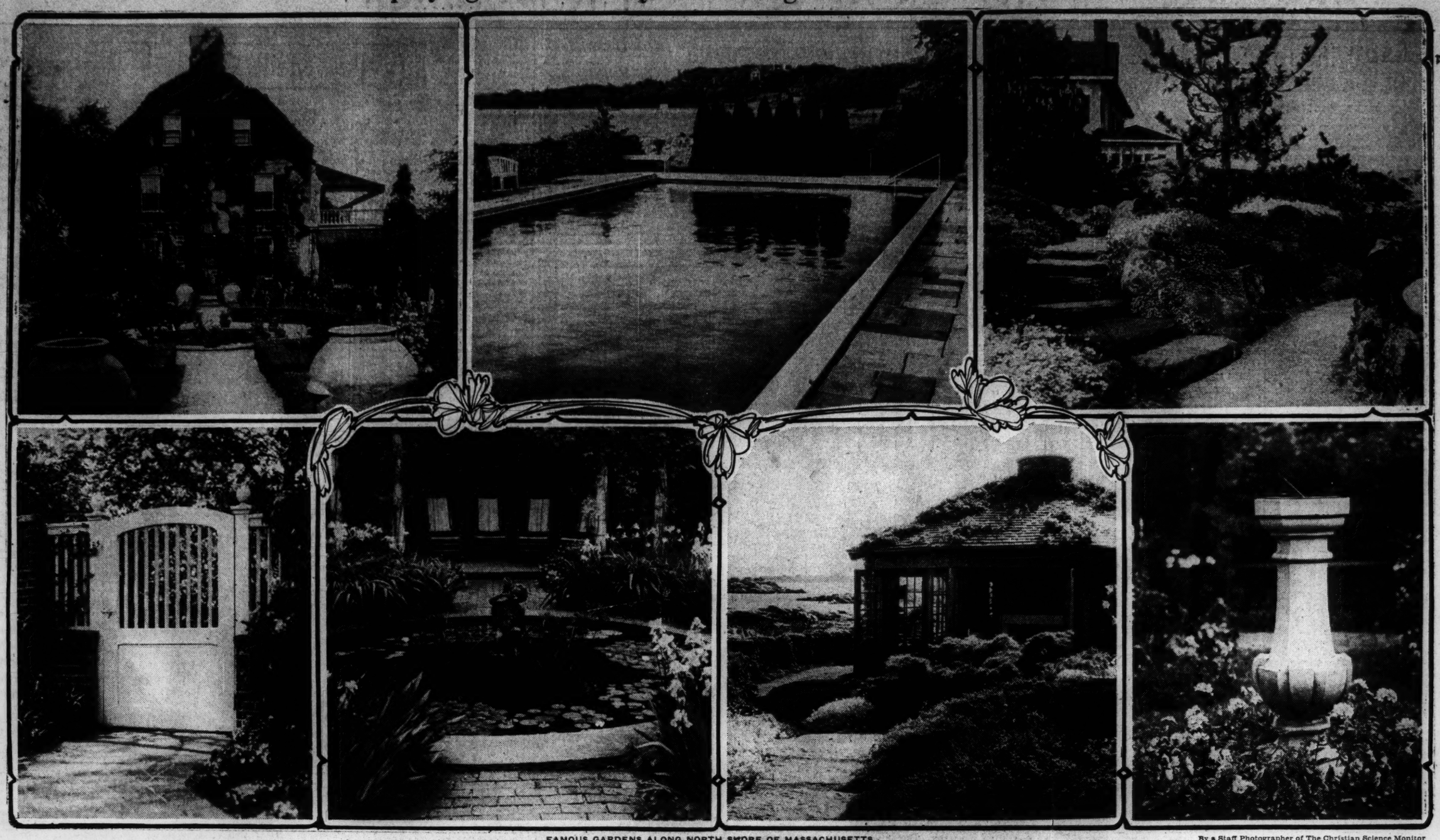
Mrs. Jessup, Wilmington, and Miss Townsend, Merion, defeated Miss Miller and Miss Betty Turner, California, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Miss Hilleary, Philadelphia Cricket, and Miss Page, Merion, defeated Miss Florence Taylor and Mrs. C. P. Davis, both of Merion, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Cottman, Baltimore, and Miss Eliza Coxe, Asheville, S. C., defeated Mrs. John P. Gardiner and Mrs. Richard Mecaskey, both of Merion, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. C. C. Madeira, Merion, and Miss Francis, Orange, defeated M

## *Displaying Their Beauty to Visiting Garden Club Members*



FAMOUS GARDENS ALONG NORTH SHORE OF MASSACHUSETTS

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Left to Right, Top: (1) Formal Hedged Garden of Mrs. R. P. Snelling, of Beverly Farms, Showing the Newly Erected Pagoda Backed Up Against the Ivy-Covered Walls of the House. (2) Salt Water Swimming Pool in Garden of Mrs. John R. McGinley of Manchester. The Pool Was Blasted From a Ledge of Sheer Rock. Trees Shown Here Were Transplanted After Carloads of Dirt Had Been Dumped in Blasted Indentations. (3) Another Corner in the Natural Rock Garden of Mrs. McGinley. Bottom: (1) The Garden Gate of Mrs. Snelling. (2) Pool in Garden of Mrs. J. Frederic Hussey of Salem. Freshly Blooming Water Lilies Are Seen. (3) Summer House in Mrs. McGinley's Garden. (4) Sundial in Garden of Mrs. Hussey.

# GARDEN CLUBS ASKED TO HELP BEAUTIFY ROADS

(Continued from Page 9)

"ugly signs to mar our beautiful countryside," Mr. Reynolds insisted.

Miss Ernestine Perry recommended to the federation that a highway and homeground beautification council be established to act as a clearing house for all work along public beautification lines. She said the council could run contests in cities and towns throughout the State patterned after the western Massachusetts highway beautification contest conducted recently which made it necessary for an organization to supervise the improvement of at least one-half mile of highway before it could enter. Miss Perry said that one of the main objectives apart from the beauty end of the projects, would be to provide work for the unemployed.

**Visit Many Gardens**

An afternoon of exploration amid the springtime beauty of some of the most famous North Shore gardens was enjoyed yesterday by members of Council.

Several buses carried the garden group down the rocky shores of Massachusetts to Swampscott, Marblehead, Salem, Beverley, Prides Crossing and Manchester. At these points special arrangements had been made by local garden club members of the federation and each notable garden was thrown open to the visitors.

In Salem, there was the informal garden of Mrs. J. Frederic Hussey, which has been recognized by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society as one of the finest on the North Shore. Pond lilies in full bloom attracted the attention of the visitors to this garden, which is especially noted for its natural beauty. A stately chestnut tree and several fruit trees add to its naturalness. Mrs. Hussey is especially fond of the President Hoover rose and yesterday they were in full bloom.

From one bower of beauty to another, the garden club members toured about, reveling in what they have been studying and reading about all year. The small, formal, hedged garden of Mrs. R. P. Snelling, located directly on the beach at Beverly Farms, brought praise from the visitors. A Chinese pagoda, built against the ivy-covered wall of the spacious house facing the garden, is a recent addition here, and later will be filled with perennials and climbing flowers.

**Garden in the Rocks**

At Manchester, the visitors saw how a huge ledge of sheer rock could be fashioned into the most beautiful of flower, tree and shrub spectacle. Blasting was necessary to make impressions to hold the 90 carloads of dirt out of which later grew flowers of every species. Huge pine trees were transplanted and made to grow successfully, while dotted here and there are pools for fish and birds. Mrs. John R. McGinley is the owner.

This morning, the federation members visited Boston's Arnold Arboretum and the Iris Show at Horticultural Hall, while the afternoon was spent in the gardens of Mrs. Louis Frothingham and Mr. Winthrop Ames at North Easton.

Tonight the members will be guests of the Cohasset Garden Club at the home of Mrs. Franklin McElwain. By special arrangement, Mr. Kamiel Lefevre will come on from New York to give the group a special carillon concert on the bells of the St. Stephens Church, Cohasset. Visits to more gardens and homes of historic interest in Wellesley, Wayland, Weston, Sudbury, Concord and Lincoln will be the concluding events of the convention tomorrow.

# Tech Corporation Members Elected

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, and Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of the astronomical observatory of Harvard University, have been elected life members of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Karl T. Compton, president, announced today.

Mr. Martin H. Eisenhart, vice-president and general manager of the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., Mr. Bradley Dewey, president of the Dewey & Almy Chemical Company, Cambridge, and Mr. Jerome C. Hunsaker, vice-president of the Goodyear-Zeppelin Corporation, have been elected term members of the corporation to serve for five years. The term members are nominated by the Technology Alumni Association.

Dr. Compton also announced that the corporation had passed a resolution in tribute to the late George Eastman, a life member of the corporation, whose benefactions to the institute totaled $20,698,053.

**PORTIA GRADUATES CLASS**

Seventy-two bachelor of law degrees and five master of law degrees were conferred by the Portia Law School at its twenty-first commencement exercises held at Tremont Temple last night. Prof. Alden G. Alley was the commencement speaker. The salutatory and valedictory addresses were given respectively by Miss Mary E. McCarthy and Miss Helen S. France. Mr. Arthur W. MacLean, dean, awarded the degrees.

# Boston Fish Fleet Largest on Coast

Boston's fishing fleet, which inaugurated the industry in this country when the Pilgrims provided themselves with most of their food from the sea, now numbers 199 vessels out of the 1032 that hail from leading fishing ports from Maine to Chesapeake Bay. It is the largest fleet in numbers of any of these ports.

Mr. H. Y. Brown, treasurer of the Fishing Masters' Association, who has just completed the 1932 issue of Fishermen of the Atlantic—the Lloyds of the fish industry—says that Massachusetts fishing ports have 492 vessels out of the total number listed in this latest directory. Gloucester has a fleet of 161, New Bedford 59, Nantucket 41, Provincetown 27, and Edgartown five.

Tremendous growth of the industry in recent years is seen in a comparison of the fleets hailing from these same ports a dozen years ago. In 1919, Boston has 99 vessels, just 100 less than it now has. The total at all ports was 896, against 1032 now.

## CHILDREN TO HEAR AFRICAN EXPLORER

"The Charm of West Africa," the tale of an 800-mile journey through an unexplored region extending from the Atlantic Ocean into the little known interior of Africa, is the subject of an illustrated lecture to be given by Mr. Carl Buschmann, trader and explorer, at the Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, on Sunday afternoon, June 19, at 3:30 o'clock. The lecturer will show about 50 lantern slides.

Mr. Buschmann's lecture will trace the trail which he opened up in a journey from the seacoast in the former German colony of Kamerun to Lake Chad and into Nigeria. Among the experiences which he will relate will be the transportation of a steamer through the jungles for use on large inland waterways. The steamer was carried in parts on the backs of natives and assembled at its destination.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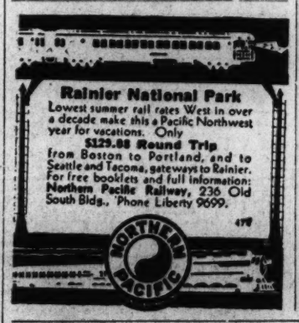
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# THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Wings for Linda

By RUTH AMET

"MOTHER, Mother, Mother, Mother!"

The cottage so frequently rang with "Mother-Mother-Mother" that Mrs. Nichols, contemplating budding lanes far back in the orchard, trilled, "Here, honey," and went on thoughtfully inspecting trees.

Linda, just home from school, listened intently and located the trill almost to the fruit tree. Darting through the sunny mustard bloom carpeting the orchard, she flung a tight arm about her mother, and simultaneously launched into a whirl of words in which "wings" predominated, every repetition of the word being accented by a tighter hug. Mrs. Nichols, bewildered and breathless, firmly disengaged herself, while Linda took an enormous bite out of the apple she held.

"First, you zoom down on me like an airplane, then you clutch and crunch like an ostrich. I've no use for wings," she declared.

Linda tucked her apple into the conveniently forked branch of an apricot tree. "I'll begin again," she laughed. "I'll flutter like a humming bird. I'll—"

"No," said Mrs. Nichols.

"Like a mere infant butterfly—"

"No."

"All right. Stationary does it. No more movies; Mother, just talkies." Resolutely stilling dancing feet and waving arms, Linda toppled head-first into fresh explanation.

**The Blossom Festival**

The Blossom Festival, celebrated each spring in the little California community, when its miles and miles of orchards bloomed, would this year add a fairy ballet to its program of symphonic music and chorals. A Greek stage with white pillars was to be erected at the foot of a hill covered with flowering fruit trees. On this stage the ballet would be performed by about 100 girls, ranging in age from 6 to 16.

The younger girls would impersonate pixies, trolls and elves. There were to be two groups of "pinkies" and "bluettes" dressed in puffball skirts of tarlatan, their transparent wings tipped with gold and silver. Some of the older girls would be dryads and nymphs of a winged variety; some were to be enchanted maidens with pale golden braids that all but touched the floor.

"Braids?" Mrs. Nichols asked, visualizing the bobbed heads of Linda's contemporaries.

"Yarn," said Linda, "braided to the floor," and on she rushed with her recital.

Nadine Collins, slight and blonde, had already been selected for Titania, queen of the revels. Linda was generously enthusiastic over this choice. Nadine was slim and had a lovely laughing sort of face. Moreover, Linda contributed practically, she could afford the satin sandals and expensive accessories the rôle demanded. The director had described the fairy queen's costume in detail. The traditional effect of mist and moonbeams was to be secured through chiffons cunningly spangled in such a way as to gleam in daylight, since the ballet was to be a mid-afternoon production. "Spangles of a very special theatrical sort," Linda explained, "so that every glint of sun on them makes them shimmer into stars."

Mrs. Nichols waited. Linda's feet were beginning to dance again. "They need a dragonfly, Mother. They asked me to take that part, and I said I would like to do it if I could." Linda waited.

"I'd wave a Cinderella wand over you and turn you into the most glittering dragonfly that ever did an iridescent tap dance—you know that, darling?" Linda nodded mutely. "But old Señor Budget doesn't go in much for glitter. I—well, I'll consult him."

Old Señor Budget, sometimes plain Mr. Budget, sometimes Señor Skinflint Budget, always said, "No." Both Mrs. Nichols and Linda knew that. The income he so carefully distributed came out of the orchard where they now stood. From the budding branches came the fruits and nuts that went into Mrs. Nichols' preserving kettle and came out the delectable conserve that—no matter what the market of peach or pear or plum—provided their living.

**Señor Skinflint Budget**

Old Mr. Señor Skinflint Budget (he was given all these titles and more on occasion) had contrived to give them the delightful screened porch that so pleasantly enlarged their small home. By skillful management he had eked out the lattices covered with climbing roses and yellow jasmine which converted the square little redwood house into as pictorial a cottage as ever graced English countryside. Some of his skinflinting was admittedly less objectionable than it might have been. Still, he only had one answer for glitter.

Linda stood downcast. "I really knew, of course," she said. "The wings went to my head."

"There might possibly be something in the house you could use."

Something in the house! Linda turned hopelessly. "I'll see," she said, but all the dance had gone out of her feet and she went slowly.

Linda searched the house systematically. She opened every drawer, examined every shelf. She gave her own and her mother's scant serviceable wardrobes a microscopic attention. Out of this search came a torn sheet and a pair of sun-faded green curtains as reward. She rejected the sheet. Her mother needed it as a fresh cover for the ironing board anyway. She focused attention on the curtains.

Twenty cents spent for two small packages, one guaranteed to whiten, the other to dye green, kept her engaged throughout Saturday. First the streaked, yellowed curtains were washed and put through the bleaching solution; then through the green. Before they were quite dry, Linda ironed them painstakingly. She stood aghast at the result. The green curtains looked like new. When Mrs. Nichols again saw them they were hanging at the window from which they had suffered banishment.

"How clever of you, darling!" said Mrs. Nichols, "I was afraid they'd fall to pieces. They must be of really marvelous material. But, nice as they look, if you can use them—"

"No," said Linda grimly, "old Señor Skinflint's not going to hold that over me. Besides, while they make a nice wash summer suit for Robin Hood, they're not really the stuff a well-dressed dragonfly wears."

On Monday afternoon, Linda went down in the cellar to think. She sat on a box filled with the quaint little jars destined to hold conserve. She gazed straight ahead at the air-cooled cupboards filled with similar little jars already holding conserve. After days of pondering ways and means, here she was in the cellar staring at little jars of jam, as if they could help! Then, Linda suddenly, very suddenly, sprang to her feet, and executed a very creditable dance step. Next day, she attended the first rehearsal of "The Fairy Ring."

"Something in the house," Linda teased lightly. Mrs. Nichols admitted herself completely puzzled. But she had too much confidence in Linda's consideration for others and desire for the beauty and success of the ballet to probe her secret. The torn sheet had replaced the scorched cover on the ironing board, the revived green curtains hung fresh and crisp at the window. The little conserve jars gave no clue.

**A Dress Rehearsal in the Orchard**

On the day of the dress rehearsal, Linda called so many Mother-Mother-Mothers in such rapid succession that Mrs. Nichols braced herself for airplane onslaught. Once in sight among the fruit trees, now at the height of their bloom, Linda darted and danced, it is true, but at a distance. She flashed now green, now red, now violet, under the white flowering branches. She glittered under the spotlight of the sun. Mrs. Nichols watched this dragonfly performance with dazed pleasure.

"Like me, Mother?" Linda fluttered a little closer.

"The costume is beautiful, darling. Glittering! Just the effect you so much wanted. But how—what—let me think!"

"You had it in the house!"

"Linda, come here!"

"Oh, Mother, you don't see. How lovely! Now, I know it's as nice as I hoped it was. You remember the transparent, shiny paper, such bewitching colors, that we wrapped round the conserve packages for the Christmas trade. Well, I sat mooning and pining in the cellar. Suddenly, I thought of the newspapers piled away in that dark corner. I remembered the colored sheets left over that we put between newspapers to keep clean and flat. I had a simply magnificent idea right then and there.

"Miss Reynolds, my sewing teacher, collaborated with me. She's such a peach! She helped me cut out a little close-fitting foundation garment from cambric left over from patterns. Then, I cut the colored papers into little circles and sewed them all over the cambric à la goldfish scales. Miss Reynolds made the wings herself. Mother, you never mentioned my wings!"

"Gorgeous, darling. Diaphanous and glittering!"

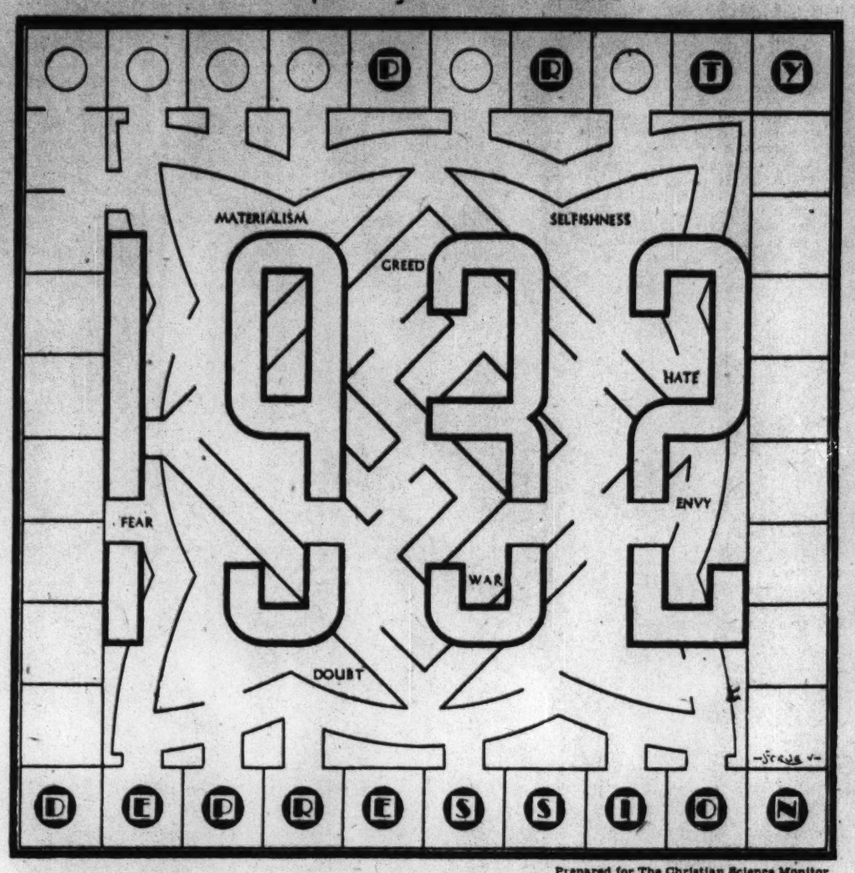
Linda laughed contentedly. "We're one up again on S. F. Budget, Esq."

Mrs. Nichols echoed her laugh. "But, Linda," she hesitated. "Slippers?"

Linda's eyes danced in time with her feet. "It's in the dragonfly tradition to dance barefoot," she answered gayly. "It's more sylvan, and"—conclusively, "it's in the ballet script—barefoot."

Mrs. Nichols laughed lightheartedly. "Poor dear Señor Skinflint," she told Linda, "has been completely worsted."

## Prosperity Maze Puzzle




Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

**It's High Time We Should All Take What We've learned From the Passing Depression, and Move Forward Through 1932 to Prosperity. But There Is Many a Blind Alley on the Way to Better Times: Fear and Selfishness Are Two of the Worst. In the Above Puzzle, "Prosperity" Has Already Returned—4 letters of it. So, Take What Is needed From the Word "Depression," and Move the Letters Forward to Complete the King-Row of "Prosperity." But Be Always on Your Guard to Avoid the "Blind Alleys" Which Lead Only to Delay, Trouble and Confusion.**

## Swimming Made Easy

By CHARLES E. SAXE

*The lessons described in the following articles are based on 12 years of experience, during which they have been put to practical application by the writer in teaching swimming on Cape Cod, Mass. Some 3000 pupils, ranging from children of three to adults, have learned how to swim by applying these methods.*

SUMMER vacation time brings many joys, including those associated with the good times to be had in and on the water. This article, the first of a short series, is concerned with being in the water. It is intended for the beginner in the art of swimming, and for those interested in teaching this great sport.

The first problem with all beginners is to eliminate the element of fear. A mother duck is faced with the same problem. Some of you may have noticed her leading her brood about in quest of food. Out on to the pond she sails, calling to her ducklings. Then with a dip, down goes her head and up goes her tail. She is searching with her bill for the hidden morsel beneath. Can she breathe while under water? No, except to breath out. She would not think of breathing in, because then water would fill her lungs. As she intuitively knows, we must learn to hold our breath while under water, except only to blow out through the mouth. The mother duck teaches by example, and we find it wise to copy her methods and teach the early mastery of this problem.

**The First Problem**

From experience with many children, I have found that a splendid way to accomplish this result is to induce children to make use of the bathtub at home or the wash basin. In both of these places they may, at their leisure, investigate their ability to withstand water in eyes, ears, nose and throat. In practicing these suggestions they have learned the first rudimentary problem in the art of swimming.

The second step is as necessary as the first, because it is at this point that we begin to form habits, and the right habit is very essential in learning the proper stroke. It is never wise either with a child or a grown-up person to lead him into deep water. Choose a quiet place where there are few large waves and where one may lie down with his hands on the bottom, the water covering the body up to the shoulders. In this position absolute relaxation may be obtained and the element of fear largely dispelled, as the pupil has something definite to hold to with both hands.

While in this position and absolutely relaxed, cause the legs to move up and down past each other in an easy rhythm, feet loose from the ankles down and toes slightly turned in, the leg action coming from the hips. (See Fig. 1). There should be no noticeable bend in the knee, only the natural thrust occasioned by the return of each leg to its normal position. The correct action can be determined when a swirl such as seen by the action of any propeller is observed.

**Up and Down Shore Line**

In the meantime, what are the hands and arms doing? We may well ask that question, because here we come to a definite step in timing. There is no definite connection between the arms and the feet in action. Thus we must learn to use the arms slowly and avoid waste and lost motion both in effort and progress. So while the feet are working in alternate rhythm, place first one hand and then the other ahead, reaching just far enough ahead so that the shoulders will be squared. (See Fig. 2). Allow the pupil to go up and down the shore line in this manner until reasonably assured that this habit has been well formed.

When success in attaining this step has been accomplished, progress will be very rapid, for it is at this juncture that the pupil soon acquires a very keen desire to advance. The persuasion of accomplishment urges him on to do more, for he begins to feel more at ease and more comfortable in the water.

(To be continued next Thursday)

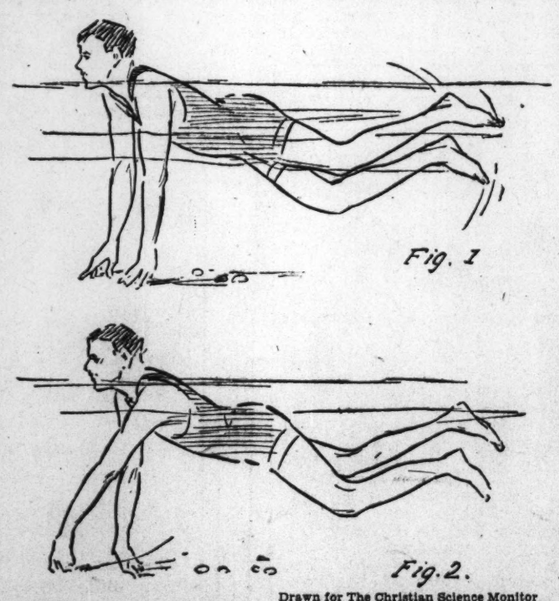


Fig. 1

Fig. 2.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

**DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING FIRST STEPS IN SWIMMING LESSONS**

**The Pupil Is Acquiring the Rhythmic Leg Action While Moving Forward With His Hands Along the Bottom of the Ocean**

## How Boats Sail Against the Wind

TO THOSE whose boating experience has been limited to ocean liners, ferries and motorboats, as well as those whose feet have never left dry land, the manner in which sailboats are propelled by the wind may not be fully understood.

Since it is clear that a sailboat moves because of the pressure or "push" of the wind against its sails, it might seem probable that the best possible wind would be one which blew in exactly the direction the boat wished to proceed. This, however, is not quite the case.

The wind which can be used to best advantage is one that blows at a slight angle to the direction in which the boat wishes to travel. Moreover, it is quite possible so to manipulate the position of sails and rudder as to cause a boat to be driven in the opposite direction from that of the wind.

Sailing against the wind is accomplished by what is known as "tacking." A dictionary defines "tack" as a nautical term meaning "to change the direction of a vessel by shifting the helm to leeward so as to bring the wind around, by the head, to the other side of the vessel." Thus the boat sails first on one "tack" and then on another, that is, first in one direction and then in another. The sailor thus steers a zigzag course, which results in his making progress in the teeth of the breeze.

Each time the boat is headed in a different direction by means of a change of the position of the rudder, one side or the other of the vessel is presented slantwise to the oncoming wind. This would drive the vessel in the direction the wind is blowing if it were not for the resistance of the water on the vessel's broad side. Not being able to move in the direction the wind is blowing, the vessel goes forward along the line of least resistance, which is a slanting path at a slight angle to the straight path to the boat's destination.

As explained, this slanting line or path is not quite the direction in which the sailor wishes to travel but slightly to one side or the other of his destination. Consequently, after going some distance on one tack, he turns the vessel by means of the

Sailboat Engaged in "Tacking"

rudder and travels a while on the other tack—a path which points to the other side of his destination from the tack which he just quitted. He continues this tacking or zigzag course, weaving back and forth across the straight path from his start to his destination until he reaches his journey's end.

## A Nature Track Meet

A Bumble Bee Contest: In this contest, all taking part say "Buz-z-z-z," trying to see who can draw the buzz out the longest without taking another breath.

A Grasshopper Race: Contestants take their places along a starting line and try to see which one can hop on one foot to a set goal in the shortest length of time.

A Heron Contest: Here the winner is he who can stand longest on one foot on a small block of wood and not lose his balance.

Elephant Pull-Away: Contestants try to pull each other across a line, the one who succeeds in getting the other over being the winner.

Nibbling-Mouse Contest: Contestants are blindfolded and given small tastes of such things as sugar, salt, soda, flour, cornstarch and the like. From these "nibbles" they try to guess the names of the things they are tasting.

## In Early Summer

Calm, cool days, I love them all,
When summer breezes stir;
When the willow leaves are green,
And candles light the fir.

Just a whir of humming bird
Among the marigold;
Just a dart of flashing blue,
A limpid note of old.

Just a sweetness in the air
From honeysuckle vine,
And the pungent, spicy smell,
Aroma of the pine.

Calm, cool days, I love them all,
Their fresh and fragrant lure,
When the willow leaves are green,
And candles light the fir!

L. E. PLACE.

## Mail Bag

**Clymont, Alberta, Canada**

Dear Editor:

Some friends of ours take the Monitor and often send them over for us to read. I am very interested in the Mail Bag and always read that first. I am a Canadian girl of German descent, 15 years old and I am in grade IX.

Our nearest city is Edmonton, about 20 miles away. Our present home is not our own. However, we have selected a beautiful place among the jack pines for our permanent home.

This is my first letter to the Monitor and I hope it is suitable for publication in the Mail Bag. Hoping to hear from other girls of about my own age, —— Violet M.

**New Milford, Connecticut**

Dear Editor:

I have been reading the Monitor for quite a while and have just stirred up enough courage to write in.

We live on a mountain in Connecticut. There are beautiful evergreen trees here that are older than anyone in these hills. We have no near neighbors except in the summer time. About a quarter of a mile from us there is a place called Purple Mountain Ridge, and from there one can see all over the valley.

I love animals, and have quite a few pets: a collie dog, which I've had for five years and love dearly, two cats and a saddle horse. I love to ride horseback, and I do so nearly every day.

I have traveled quite a bit and have been to California three times. The last time was the most interesting, for we went in the car. If anyone should care to write to me, I would tell them about my trip. I am 14.

Through the Mail Bag I have gained many interesting "corries," but I should like more. One girl in England writes very interesting letters. I have become very fond of her and I'm sure that I shall some day see her. I love all my "pennies" dearly.

With much love, Betty P.

**Atlantic City, New Jersey**

Dear Editor:

Greetings from Atlantic City! It is a wonderful city, with its beach, gleaming white, and the blue ocean beyond, the long piers stretching out into the blue like fingers, and the tall, majestic hotels along the boardwalk where people from every nation, high and low, rich and poor, famous and obscure, have trod.

This is the second attempt I have made to write to this column. My first was not printed, but my name was, and from that I have found four pen-pals. I cannot tell my joy and happiness since I have known these friends. I really feel that I know them better than if I had been in personal contact with them. One's character and feeling creeps into one's writing. A word or a phrase tells so much. At least, that is the way it seems to me.

My main interest is writing. I have chosen that, in the form of journalism, as my vocation. My other interests are music, reading, sports, and dramatics. Since I love writing I try to make my letters long and interesting to my correspondents. I have found that one can learn so much from others through their methods of voicing their opinions.

It is my ambition to have a correspondent from every section of the United States. I have already covered the West and middle West. Now I would like to hear from someone in the South, Southwest, along the Mississippi River, and the North. Will someone help me to realize my ambition?

I am an "over twenty."

—— Merle D.

**Hovik, Norway**

Dear Editor:

Thank you for being so kind to publish my last letter. I have had so many replies. Some of the letters came addressed to A. J. Finn, Hovik nr. Oslo, Norway, and yet I got them all right. It will take me a long time to answer them all, as it takes me longer to write in English than in Norwegian, but I will try and answer them all. I should be so very pleased if you could thank all the boys for me through the Mail Bag.

I am inclosing some pictures of Norway, which I hope you will like.

Finn A. J.

[Thank you for the pictures, Finn.—Ed.]

**Lake Grove, Long Island, N. Y.**

Dear Editor:

I stay out here at Winnwood School with my mother. It is out in the country on Long Island, almost at the center.

There are many birds here, such as the bluebird, oriole, catbird, robin, and a few others. Whenever I have a chance, I like to watch the catbird make its nest. I have seen nests of orioles and song sparrows too.

Sometimes during extra moments our teacher reads to us. She is reading "Men of Iron" to us now.

We have Boy and Girl Scouts at the school. I am 12 years of age and I have joined the Boy Scouts. I will correspond with any boy, from 11 to 14, from anywhere. I will trade stamps too. Frank W.

**Cheyenne Wells, Colorado**

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am very much interested in friendliness between nations and will do my part in making them friendly.

One of my hobbies is riding horseback over our prairies in eastern Colorado. The best time of day is in the evening when one can hear the sound of little wild things—the crickets, frogs and owls.

I am interested in sports, nature, good reading and music. In fact, I never get enough really good music, and I should like to hear from someone who is interested in them too.

I am 14 and hope to gain many lovely correspondents from this letter and others that I hope to write. —— Marie P.

**From Girls**

Veryll B. (13), North Hollywood, Calif.—Interested in the games and customs of England, Germany and Holland.

Bonnie Jean S. (13), South Prairie, Wash.

Betty H. (18), Beverly Hills, Calif.

Jane M. (1), Kalamazoo, Mich.—Belongs to Camp Fire Girls. Interested in German, French, journalism and outdoor life.

Betty L. (16), McKeesport, Pa.—Especially from Girl Scouts. Interested in art, French, reading and writing, and outdoor sports.

Meryl H. (16), Spring Hill, Penna.

Greili W. (17), Berne, Switzerland. Correspond in English, German or French. Interested in nature study and music.

Ruby L. M. P. (17), Australia.

Frances D. (17), Milwaukee, Wis.

Betty Jane F. (17), Chicago, Ill.—Exchange snapshots.

Barbara H. (18), Chesterland, Ohio.—Correspond in French or English. Interested in books and writing.

**From Boys**

Rolf v. B. (18), Klotsche, Germany.—Interested in art, music, literature and sports. Correspond in German or English.

Stanley S. (18), Klotsche, Germany.—Interested in art, music literature and sports. Correspond in German or English.

Basil L. (19), Derby, England.—Interested in teaching, economics and geography.

The following list of names was supplied by the Editor of The Monthly Review. Write direct to the addresses given.

Matthias Deixelberger (18), 2 Karl Singerstr, München, Germany.

Anton Eckinger (17), Schlosspark, Nymphenburg, München, Germany.

Franz Eckinger (17), Schlosspark, Nymphenburg, München, Germany.

Johann Franzl (17), 36 Lindwurmstr, München, Germany.

Georg Lobenhofer (18), 11 Balmungstr, München, Germany.

Josef Ruederer (16), 13 Gollierstr, München, W 12, Germany.

Franz Schalk, 48 Schulstr, München, W 19, Germany.

Josef Schmalzl (16), 3 Schaeringerstr, München, Germany.

Sebastian Schmid (17), 13 Pappenheimstr, München, Germany.

Friedrich Schmidt (17), 19 Agricolastr, München, W 42, Germany.

Adolf Stark (17), 19 Schulstrasse, München, Germany.

Albert Stechl (17, 21 Trappentreustr, München, Germany.

Ferdinand Tausendpfund (18), München.

Rondell-Neuwittelsbach 2, Germany.

Anton Truebenbacher (17), 5 Meiststr. München, Untermensing, Germany.

Max Unterholzner (17), 45/I, München, W. 19, Germany.

Herbert Zickler (17), Radeberg/Sachen, Germany.

**RULES FOR CORRESPONDENCE**

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

2. When there is any doubt about postage rates, inquiry should be made at the local post office. To most foreign countries the rate is 5 cents.

3. If you are writing from outside the United States inclose stamps of your own country for forwarding your letters, but do not attach them to the envelope. These can be exchanged for American stamps here.

The following would like to receive letters:

## "Am I Worth Dressing Up?"

Dr. Charles R. Brown in his book "The Gospel for Main Street" voices the question which we often have in our minds when we are going to some place of importance. "What shall I wear? If I am going into society, I must put on something. Nevertheless what I am to put on is secondary. The primary question is, 'Is it important that I should go? Am I worth dressing up? Will society be any wiser, and better, any happier because I am there?' And, generally speaking, those who might feel considerable uncertainty at that point are the ones who talk the most and think the most about what they shall put on."

We should all try to be appropriately dressed, but we should never be guilty of making "What shall I wear?" the question of primary importance. Rather should we put the emphasis on spiritual and mental preparation. When we get this attitude the kind of clothes we wear will be merely incidental. We shall have something of real worth to bring to others. Someone will be happier for our contact with them. We shall be worth dressing up.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**Black-Foxe Boys' Camp**

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In the Sequoia National Forest, California. Features mountain trail hikes and pack trips. A horse for every boy. Ideal fishing and camping. All recreational activities. Elevation 5000 feet. Supervision Black-Foxe Military Institute. Information: THE REGISTRAR, 637 North Wilcox Avenue, Hollywood, California.

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Ideal living conditions. Experienced counselors. Beautiful location, twenty miles from Boston, secluded yet accessible

All land and water sports *Catalog*

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Mitchell School, Box M, Billerica, Mass

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Tennis, Riding, Archery, Swimming

Newfane, Vermont

90 Miles from Boston

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**THE CAMP**
**for**
**LITTLE CHILDREN**

where Christian Nurture becomes the pathway to culture.

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The doorway to nature's playground where love and happiness abound. Camp for little children from infancy to teens. Swimming, riding, dancing, creative arts. Separate nursery unit of unusual character. 9 miles from Wilmington. School under same management. Catalog. MRS. ELLEN G. RAWIN, P. O. Box P-303, Wilmington, Del.

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Boys from 6 to 14 years of age. Camp activities include athletics, swimming, handicrafts, campfires, etc. Eggs, milk, vegetables and poultry supplied from the school farm. For information and folder write Chicago Junior School, Elgin, Illinois, or 38 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., room 1347.

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**CAMP ROPIOA**

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*FOR GIRLS 6 TO 16*

June 28th to August 10th, 1932
$175 for season, including horseback riding. No extras.

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Rates: $150 for eight-week season or $18 per week. For camp folder and information address Mr. and Mrs. Ray E. Crowell, Camp Directors, 5 Rollins Court, Concord, N. H.

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# THE HOME FORUM

## Eastward Ho!

EASTWARD ho, for Egypt! Bravo, good ship that speedest to the farthest bournes of the world! Bravo, good ship, annuller of differences who knowest no race, no creed, no color, who so dost unify us, while deep water still floats us. Whither are you bound? To fulfill, to frustrate, what dreams?

They travel no distance who go no farther than Port Said. A few will disembark here and there, others will embark. But here in the ancient sea we are unified, we are a corporate personality. This ship weighed anchor, the veterans tell us, at a gray place called Tilbury. It was a mere hulk then—not the ship that will sheer to against the quayside of Yokohama, that complex elaborated entity, firmly knit together out of steel and flesh, portholes and human eyes.

Every extreme of race and color, character and occupation, divides us and makes us one. The little Goanese lad, who pads about all day among the brass fittings with a rag and a tin of metal polish, is an aspect of the august captain himself, an extension of his little finger. The millionaire in his state cabin is implicated in the same future as the lance-corporal who has learned the philosophy of signaling at Shorncliffe that he might expound it in Singapore.

The ship is a richer thing than the mere sum of its constituent personalities. For each of these constituents is exalted beyond himself. And in this respect more than all others does the journeying upon ships differ from the journeying upon trains. For in the second a man is definitely shrunken into a thing less than himself. He is an objectionable creature, who has occupied that corner seat to which we have manifestly a more authentic claim, even though we arrived a half-hour later than he. He is a creature who consists mainly of knees. He would contumaciously have the window shut when an enlightened man would have it open, open when none but an Eskimo would have it shut. He is a mere unit of inconvenience.

But upon a ship the opening and closing of a man's porthole is his own concern, a thing privy to his cabin. He may stretch his legs out or not stretch them out as he desires, for he has a whole railway train to himself. He may eat oranges even. Why should he not?

But when he ascends to the deck, he becomes a creature of light and air. He is almost incarnate. His brow is the tall mast and his foot is the ship's keel. Yet, within such strict limits as a sonnet permits to a thought, he retains the freedom of independent motion between bow and stern, starboard and port. He perceives that upon land his life is a slave to one tyrannous fantasy—the fantasy that it is important to get somewhere and to devise means of getting there. On board he is exonerated from this servitude. A power, irrevocable and inexorable, has taken in hand direction and destination, a power so august that at last he can breathe easily—he is a free man. Henceforth by day he walks with the sun upon his hand, and by night with the moon and stars. His familiars are seabirds and clouds. His own human companions become elemental like these.

The attempt is made to preserve certain categories. For though the little Goanese boy who polishes the brass fittings is but an aspect of the captain, for purposes of practical convenience it is never suggested that he should assume the captain's uniform, his chaste glory of braid, and take the ship in hand. Nor that the captain should take off his own shoes, put on the comical little Goanese cap and start polishing the fittings. We preserve even less violent distinctions as between passengers of the first and second saloon; and, though to certain class-conscious members in each category the distinction is serious enough (for in the second class people do not dress for dinner), it is felt on the whole that the various competitions to which the two classes devote themselves do but friendily demonstrate our fundamental solidarity.

For tomorrow there shall be a cricket match between the two classes, and there have been competitions in dancing, in crochet, in photography, and in various other occupations of such gravity. But, for my own part, I have been able to resist from setting them into more subtle competition. The two classes are one, as I have said, but each is still composed of sharp personalities, not less interesting, but more interesting because of the conditions which govern them. Of which shall it be said that they are the more thrilling body of men and women—the first saloon or the second saloon?

Whom shall I oppose to the handsome and melancholy young Turk from Bagdad, who confers a touch of Byronic tragedy upon the second saloon? Shall it be the French diamond merchant in the first saloon? And to the ancient and suave diplomat in the first saloon shall I oppose the fresh-cheeked lad from Liverpool who is only twenty, who has already spent several years on the Gold Coast, and who now is for Penang, to dredge tin there? And whom to oppose to the mysterious Russian lady in the second? A grand duke's niece, they say. (But do they not always say?) Shall it be the lady in the first who subdues tigers in Malaya rather with the sternness of her eye than with the shot in her barrel? (I can well believe it.)

But, indeed, I find it a vain occupation. They may not be opposed. They may be united only. They cohere with the ship that contains them and the men of high and low degree in whose hands their future is—they cohere into one complex entity, firmly knit together out of steel and flesh, portholes and human eyes. And the sea upon which the ship rides, and the moon which controls the sea's flux, and the sun from which the moon obtains all her warrant, become likewise part of them. And the cry of the sea gull about the mast is their voice. And their wings are the same wings.

LOUIS GOLDING.


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## Sumptuary Laws in the American Colonies

The most devoted follower of fashion in the present day gives no more heed to dress and the modes than did the early American colonist. This close attention was paid by the settler to his own attire and that of his neighbors, not so much through his vanity or love of fashion and dress, as through his careful regard of social distinctions and his respect for the proprieties of life. He believed that "dress had a moral effect upon the conduct of mankind," and he studied to dress "orderly and well according to the fashion and the time." Dress was also to the colonists an important badge of rank; and for many years class distinctions were as carefully guarded and insisted upon in America as in England. Attempts were made through sumptuary laws in different colonies to definitely fix and restrict the dress of what were deemed the lower classes; laws were passed similar to those which had been enforced in England by the English kings and queens, especially the dress-loving Elizabeth. But these statutes proved a dire failure in the new land, and universal freedom, and much diversity of attire, became a part of the universal liberty.

Through various records of colonial days which have been preserved to us, and through the interesting, though ofttimes crude portraits of our ancestors which still exist, it is possible to trace with considerable precision the variations in dress in the different settlements; to note how quickly, in some localities, the thrifty simplicity of the attire of the early planters was abandoned, and to picture the succession of the modes. . . .

The earliest Virginia planters were many of them Cavaliers and had no Puritanical horror of fine dress; hence small attempt was made at restriction of extravagance in attire in that colony. . . . Some mild sumptuary edicts were sent forth "to suppress excess in cloaths," such as the orders to Sir Francis Wyatt in 1621. He was enjoined "not to permit any but the council and the heads of hundreds to wear gold in their cloaths or to wear silk till they make it themselves." This order was probably intended not so much to discourage the wearing of silk as to encourage its manufacture (as silk culture was for many years a bee in the colonial bonnet). . . .

In 1660 the Virginia colonists were ordered to import "no silke stuffe in garments or in peeces (except for whoods and scarfes), nor silver or gold lace, nor bone lace of silke or threads, nor ribbands wrought with gold or silver in them." I know of no prosecutions or confiscations under this law.—From "Costume of Colonial Times," by ALICE MORSE EARLE.

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*The Old "Clapper" or Pack-Horse Bridge, at Postbridge, Dartmoor, England*

## The Portrait

In painting her I shrined her face
Mid mystic trees, where light falls in
Hardly at all; a covert place
Where you may think to find a din
Of doubtful talk, and a live flame
Wandering, and many a shape whose name
Not itself knoweth, and old dew,
And your own foosteps meeting you,
And all things going as they came.

A deep dim wood; and there she stands
As in that wood that day: for so
Was the still movement of her hands
And such the pure line's gracious flow.
And passing fair the type must seem,
Unknown the presence and the dream.

'Tis she; though of herself, alas!
Less than her shadow on the grass
Or than her image in the stream.

—DANTE GABRIEL ROSSETTI. "Poems."

## Pimento Harvest

All the principal harvests in Jamaica come during the dry season in the first half of the year, the arduous "crop" of the sugar estates in the plains, the chief bánana season near the railways, and the pimento-breaking in the hills. And of these, pimento alone is exclusively Jamaican. The pimento tree with its smooth, greenish-white trunk and narrow, laurel-like leaves grows like a weed on those cattle pens of the hills, where the white limestone crops out through the broad-leaved grass and clumps of graceful bamboo bow above ponds starred with white water lily or blue with hyacinth.

Even as pimento, the allspice of commerce, is only a secondary crop, making a part in the work of the pen, so the harvesting of the pimento would be meaningless without its setting. Imagine, then, the dawn as it greets the overseer of a pen in the west end of the island during pimento harvest.

As he comes out to the stone-floored veranda of the hilltop house, a mocking bird is singing on a red-flowered hibiscus, and at sight of him it flies into the green bank of pimento trees which cover the steep slope with its jutting rocks and ruined slave houses. At the foot of the hill are pastures where red and yellow cattle are grazing, smooth pastures of common grass, rough fields of tall guinea-grass, divided by gray stone walls; and beyond them again are Negro cultivations, the feathery heads of cocoanut palms, the blue-green of bananas, the glossy green of breadfruit leaves, and over all hangs a thin, blue veil, the wood smoke from breakfast fires. From the valley bottom, two miles away, forested hills rise swiftly to meet the pale blue dome of the sky, and in every pocket of the slope, purple-brown in the distance, lie banks of white mist, the last remnant of the fog that fills the valley by night.

Strangely clear the voices of the Negro women rise from the road as they advance, boxes balanced on their heads, their backs straight and their walk graceful as only the walk of barefooted women can be. They sing musically, little boys who run beside them adding their shrill voices to the song, which breaks down at last into a long-drawn "oo-oo-oo-ee-ee" of derisive laughter. Now they scatter, each family to a tree, and the little boys climb and break off the twigs with their clusters of half-ripe green berries and throw them down to their mothers below. (A twenty-five foot pimento tree is child's play to these boys, for many of them can walk, hands clasping the trunk, toes to the tree, up the thin, swaying column of a fifty-foot coconut-palm.) Below the tree the woman crouches upon her heels beside a cloth, beating the bunches with a small stick until the berries are cleared from their twigs, and the air is full of the spicy scent of the bruised leaves. Through the still air come the chatter of a petchary gobbling palmberries and the moan of a peadove—"Long day come, come, come."

By noon there is a procession of the more industrious women up the hill to the "barbecue," the flat stone platform whereon the pimento is drying inches deep. A small boy stirs it lazily with a stick to keep it from fermenting, and from the mass there rises the rich fragrance of allspice, sweet and hot in the sun. The headman rides up on his shaggy brown mule, brings out his box and measures the pimento, storing the result in that marvelous memory of his, for he cannot write. Tonight he gives in the tale to his overseer: "Now de prementa pickin' busha. Fe Catrine Leord, box an' alf; fe Susan Brown, two box only she owin' you quarter-box, busha." And so on. There is never any protest against the correctness of his count.

Already there is more pimento than the women can pick, and many of the berries are ripening and becoming purple. Here on the slope in front of the house, little, long-tailed parrots are gathering joyously to the feast, screaming in the treetops or sweeping in swift, noisy, emerald flocks across the pastures where the starapple trees are ruffled to copper by the evening breeze. The sun sets behind a black hill and for a few moments a solitary cabbage-palm stands outlined against a pea-green sky, which is rayed by streaks of light from the hidden sun. Then the darkness climbs out of the valleys, creeping over the pastures and up the hills, and from the pimentos come the first fiddling of crickets and the quacking of tree-frogs, a never-ceasing chorus. The tiny, blinking lights of fireflies sparkle in the air, and with a boom of wings a "moonie" sweeps across the grass, lighting a red circle of lawn with his tail-lamp while his two greenish headlights gleam brilliantly. The rolling thrum of a bullfrog booms monotonously from a distant pond, a croaking lizard in the house cries "check-check," and slowly out of the valley the white fog creeps up like a rising tide, engulfing the slope with its pimentos, silencing the voices of the night, and at last it laps at the edge of the garden, and the hilltop house stands alone like an island in a white sea.

J. S. E.

## Bankingen på døren

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side.

FORSKJELLIGE tanker og inntrykk flyder banker på den menneskelige bevisthets dør, og ofte vet en ikke riktig hvorledes en skal stille sig overfor dem. Menneskelig tenkning er ustabil; den svinger lett. Enkelte sieblikk i individets liv er avgjørende, og det har undertiden hendt at feil er blitt hurtig begått, og langsomt sonet. Men i lys av Christian Science ser vi at intet menneske behøver å gjøre feiltrin, å holdes innestengt av frykt, sorg eller legemlige lidelser, å ruge over mislykkede resultater eller å hengi sig til å skjelle ut hvad det tror er skjebnen.

En fremskrittsmann sakker ikke akterut. Når han trenger å forbedre sin helse eller sin forretning, søker han efter bedre metoder, en høiere standard. Kan han finne praktisk hjelp ved å tilegne sig den videnskapelige forståelse av Gud og Hans velsignelsesrike hensikter? Ja, det kan han.

På side 224 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* skriver Mrs. Eddy: "En høiere og mere praktisk kristendom, som demonstrerer rettferdighet og møter dødeliges behov i sykdom og i sundhet, står foran denne tidsalders dør og banker på for å komme inn." Denne enkle lære fører en ut av materialismens tomhet inn i det intelligente, tilfredsstillende Sinns rike. Sannhet er godgjørende, uundgåelig; og efter som åpenbaringen av Christian Science finner veien inn til et menneskes tenkning, besvarer den dets dypeste spørsmål med hensyn til menneskelig velferd —sundhet, rettskaffenhet, velstand. Den bevirker i vedkommende en forvandling som er mere vidunderlig enn forandringen fra vinterens ødslighet til vårens grønne prakt.

Når frykt, engstelse, hevn, unyttig samvittighetsnag roper, skulde en vende det døve øre til, da det kun er nedslående suggestioner. I deres sted lytter en Christian Scientist efter, og erkjenner, det guddommelige Sinns evige tanker, som overbeviser ham om disse følelsers falskhet og fåfengthet, om den guddommelige Kjærlighets godgjørenhet og den åndelige lovs makt til å gjenoprette sundhet, hjem og lykke. Åndens frukter, "kjærlighet, glede, fred", er for hånden for enhver, og Christian Science gir bestemt bevis på at menneskets liv blir mere fruktbringende, harmonisk, tilfredsstillende og trygt i samme forhold som det blir mere åndelig.

Mrs. Eddy har skrevet: "La oss tjene istedenfor herske, banke istedenfor skyve på menneskehjertenes dør" (*Miscellaneous Writings*, s. 303). Christian Scientists tvinger ikke sin religion inn på nogen, idet de vel vet at et sådant skritt fremkaller motstand og virker mot sin hensikt. Men over hele verden—og endog i sine egne hjem—venter de tålmodig på å få dele med andre den sannhet som har befridd dem for synlige og usynlige lenker, og har sendt dem ut i livet som sunde, nyttige individer, utrustet med en ny følelse avv herredømme over motgang.

Idet Mrs. Eddy taler allegorisk om "den alltid-nærværende Kristus" som den "Fremmede" som leder menneskeheten ut av dens selvpålagte plager, skriver hun (samme bok, s. 326): "Ennu en gang opsøker han dødeliges bolig og banker høilytt på." Undertiden blir denne den forløsende Sannhets, den medfølende guddommelige Kjærlighets, høie banking ikke mentalt hørt, før vedkommende er strakt til jorden gjennem menneskelig mislykkelse, sorg, legemlig lidelse, eller endog ved forbryderske forseelsers bedrag. Da begynner han til slutt å speide lengselsfullt efter en vei ut av tilstanden og famler sig frem mot lyset, idet han neppe vet hvor eller hvorledes åndelig oplysning kan finnes. I mange tilfelle ledes han av denne mere ydmyke, mere mottagelige holdning, denne aktpågivenhet overfor den guddommelige banking, til å studere Christian Science og anvende dens lære på de vanskeligheter han befinner sig i —for å se dem forsvinne fra sin tanke og erfaring. Drevet av åndelig lys og trofasthet går han derefter videre, sikker på foten og glad i sinn.

Men hvorfor vente på den høie banking? Man spares for meget ved å svare på den første svake banking, på det ringeste ønske om moralsk fremskritt, på den minste åndelige påminnelse som en blir opmerksom på i sine egne tankers stillhet. Kristi, Sannhetens, banking, som maner en til å følge en høiere standard, høres ikke av de legemlige sanser. Det er åndelig sans som vekkes, og gjennem å utvikle den finner et menneske løsningen av sine problemer.

En Christian Scientist lærer å løse sig fra egenvilje, synd og lidelse, ikke gjennem selvrettferdighet, men gjennem en ny ydmykhet. Skritt for skritt opdager han at rettferdighet, sundhet og velstand hører ham til i kraft av hans guddommelige fødselsrett; at evig glede og renhet hører ham til som Guds billede. Han lærer gjennem Christian Science at det gode alene er virkelig og er hvert menneskes arv. For å kunne være rede til uten nølen å efterkomme og opfylle det guddommelige Prinsipps, Kjærlighetens, krav og løfter, tillater han ikke rust, slapphet, hat eller nag å forderve eller fortære sin tenkning. Med takknemlighetens og den rette forventnings olje sørger han for at hans bevisthets dør er lett å åpne, og streber efter å bevise at alene guddommelig Kjærlighet tilskynder hans handlinger og hans holdning overfor hans medmennesker. Med ett ord, Christian Science oplyser tanken på en sådan måte at hver enkelts livssti kan sees klart og bli guddommelig velsignet, hans karakter bli renset for ondt, og hans øre innstillet på å høre Sannhetens stemme.

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## Aloofness

Down among docks and elevators
and railroad tracks
On the way out of the city,
I pass a tiny cottage so rickety
That its neighbors crowd close
To hold it up. But there it is,
Its one window shining clean, and
glowing
With a plant in a tin can and pure
white curtains.
Hanging over the fence and filling
the whole place
With its beauty and almost hiding
the cottage,
Is a peach tree in full bloom.
In the doorway I glimpse a girl
In a purple dress.
But what matters the smoke and
the noise and the fog
To the peach tree?

JEAN M. SNYDER.

## The Knocking on the Door

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

VARIOUS thoughts and influences are knocking at the door of human consciousness, and often one is puzzled to know what stand to take regarding them. Human thought is pendulous, easily swayed. Some moments in individual lives are critical ones, and it has sometimes happened that mistakes have been quickly made and slowly expiated. But in the light of Christian Science there is no need for anyone to make mistakes, to remain cloistered with fear, sorrow, or physical suffering, to brood over his failings, or to indulge in railings against what he believes is fate.

The progressive man does not fall behind the times. When in need of improving his health or his business, he seeks out better methods, higher standards. Can he find practical help through gaining the scientific understanding of God and His beneficent purposes? He can.

On page 224 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes, "A higher and more practical Christianity, demonstrating justice and meeting the needs of mortals in sickness and in health, stands at the door of this age, knocking for admission." This simple teaching leads one out of the void of materialism into the realm of intelligent, satisfying Mind. Truth is beneficent, inescapable; and as the revelation of Christian Science finds entrance into an individual's thought, it answers his deepest questions regarding human welfare—health, integrity, prosperity. It effects in him a transformation more wonderful than the change from the bleakness of winter to the verdure of spring.

The clamor of fear, anxiety, revenge, unavailing remorse is disheartening suggestion to which one should turn a deaf ear. In its place the Christian Scientist listens for, and cognizes, the eternal thoughts of divine Mind, which convince him of the falsity and futility of these emotions, of the beneficence of divine Love and the power of spiritual law to restore health, home, and happiness. The fruits of the Spirit, "love, joy, peace," are at hand for everyone, and Christian Science is giving definite proof that human lives become more fruitful, harmonious, satisfying, and secure in proportion as they become more spiritual.

Mrs. Eddy has written, "Let us serve instead of rule, knock instead of push at the door of human hearts" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 303). Christian Scientists do not force their religion upon anyone, well knowing that such a step evokes resistance and defeats its purpose. But, all the world over—and even in their own homes—they are patiently waiting to share the truth which has freed them from visible and invisible shackles, and has sent them forth into life as healthy, useful individuals, equipped with a new sense of dominion over adversity.

In speaking allegorically of "the ever-present Christ" as the "Stranger," leading humanity out of its self-imposed troubles, Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 326), "Once more he seeks the dwelling-place of mortals and knocks loudly." Sometimes this loud knocking of redemptive Truth, of compassionate divine Love, is not mentally heard until an individual has been laid low by human failure, sorrow, physical suffering, or even by the delusion of criminal offenses. Then, at last, he begins to look yearningly for a way out of his plight and gropes toward the light, hardly knowing how or where spiritual enlightenment may be found. In many cases this humbler, more receptive attitude, this awareness of the divine knocking, leads him to study Christian Science and apply its teachings to his difficulties—to see them vanish from his thought and experience. Thereafter, through spiritual light and loyalty, he moves ahead, sure-footed, buoyant.

But why wait for the loud knocking? One is saved much by responding to the gentlest tap, to the least desire for moral advance, to the smallest spiritual admonition of which he becomes aware in the silence of his own thought. The knocking of Christ, Truth, calling one to a higher standard, is not heard by physical sense. It is the stirring of spiritual sense, and through its cultivation an individual finds the solution of his problems.

The Christian Scientist learns to disconnect himself from self-will, sin, and affliction, not through self-righteousness, but through a new humility. Step by step he discovers that righteousness, health, and prosperity are his by divine birthright; that eternal joy and purity are his as the image of God. He learns through Christian Science that good alone is real, and is everyone's heritage. In order that he may unhesitatingly rise to meet the demands and promises of the divine Principle, Love, he allows no rust, no inertia, no hate or resentment, to corrupt or corrode his thinking. He keeps the door of his consciousness well oiled with gratitude and right expectancy, and strives to prove that divine Love alone prompts his actions and his attitude toward his fellow men. In a word, Christian Science illumines thought in such a way that each one's path in life may be clearly seen, divinely blessed, his character cleansed of evil, and his ear attuned to the voice of Truth.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

## Michelangelo—The Whirlwind

The life of Michelangelo offers one of the most striking examples of the influence that a great man can have on his time. At the moment of his birth in the second half of the fifteenth century the serenity of Ghirlandajo and of Bramante illuminated Italian art. Florentine sculpture seemed about to languish away from an excess of grace in the delicate and meticulous art of Rossellino, Disderio, Mino da Fiesole, Agostino di Duccio, Benedetto da Maiano and Andrea Sansovino. Michelangelo burst like a thunder-storm into the heavy, overcharged sky of Florence. This storm had undoubtedly been gathering for a long time in the extraordinary intellectual and emotional tension of Italy which was to cause the Savonarolist upheaval. Nothing like Michelangelo had ever appeared before. He passed like a whirlwind, and after he had passed the brilliant and sensual Florence of Lorenzo de' Medici and Botticelli, of Verocchio and Leonardo was ended forever.

All that harmonious living and dreaming, that spirit of analysis, that aristocratic and courtly poetry, the whole elegant and subtle art of the "Quattrocento," was swept away at one blow. Even after he had been gone for a long time, the world of art was still whirled along in the eddies of his wild spirit. Not the most remote corner was sheltered from the tempest; it drew in its wake all the arts together. Michelangelo captured painting, sculpture, architecture and poetry, all at once; he breathed into them the frenzy of his vigour and of his overwhelming idealism. No one understood him, yet all imitated him. Every one of his great works, the David, the cartoon for the war against Pisa, the vault of the Sistine Chapel, the Last Judgment, St. Peter's, dominated generations of artists and enslaved them. . . .

No one work can be detached from that life and studied separately. They are all fragments of one monument, and the mistake that most historians make is to mutilate this genius by dividing it into different pieces. We must try to follow the entire course of the torrent from its beginning to its end if we are to have any comprehension of its formidable unity.—From the Introduction to "Michelangelo," by ROMAIN ROLLAND.


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# MORE SELLING AFTER EARLY MARKET RALLY

## Liquidation Concentrated on Steel and American Telephone Stocks

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Fresh selling greeted a forenoon rally in the stock market today, more than canceling general gains of 1 to 4 points.

Liquidation was concentrated largely against United States Steel and American Telephone, the former dipping 2 net and the latter more than a point.

These and other leaders, however, received support on the dip and late prices were above the lows.

Auburn Auto, after running up nearly 10 points under brisk short covering, yielded half its rise. Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit common gave up a 2 point rise.

Transactions approximated 1,110,000 shares.

### Auburn Shorts Squeezed

The short squeeze in Auburn, famous for its market grations, was apparently in connection with its sharp reductions in the prices of its models, and its announcement of an aggressive bid for a larger share of the business in the lower-priced field. A considerable short position had apparently been built up in anticipation of an adverse market response to announcement of the price reduction, but the shorts found a very limited supply of stock available to cover their commitments.

The Brooklyn-Manhattan-Transit issues rallied on the statement by President Dahl that he anticipated no difficulty in arranging to meet the $13,500,000 note maturity on Aug. 1, although he said plans were as yet uncompleted.

During the first three days of the week, the market had lost most of its upswing of the last three days of the preceding week. The price average of 90 issues had reacted a little more than 5 points to 36.3, which was only 1.3 above the bear market low established at the middle of last week. Such a swift rally as that which ensued might in the normal course of events be followed by a reaction reducing the gains by about half, but this week's setback ran beyond the proportions of a normal technical reaction. A drop into new low ground would have been decidedly discouraging.

While the strength of United States Government bonds seemed to indicate confidence in the ability of Congress to complete its economy and relief measures without important damage to the good work done with the taxation bill, brokerage quarters were inclined to the view that a hesitant, uncertain market would be about the best that could be expected until Congress completes its work and adjourns.

### Bonds Are Irregular

United States Government issues stepped back into first place in the bond market today.

The firmness of federal loans was attributed partly to reports that relief legislation now before Congress would not entail issuance of long term bonds which might depress existing obligations.

At the same time the softness of corporate groups was blamed, in some quarters, on the shifting of bondholders from the utilities, industrials and rails into Government securities. This transfer of investments was thought, in some cases, to be the result of fear that the new taxes, which go into effect soon, will cast a shadow on already impaired earnings.

Pressure again was centered on the rails and losses of fractions to around 4 points were suffered by a number of more speculative loans. Several of the hardest hit issues registered moderate recoveries.

New York Central 5s of 2003 dropped more than 4 points at one time, while losses of around a point were shown by Southern Railway 4s, Penna 4½s, Canadian Pacific debenture 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, and Erie 5s. Other carrier declines were generally small.

The utilities and industrials were quiet, although some special bonds were victims of liquidation. American & Foreign Power 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Goodyear 5s and Loews 6s were especially soft. Brooklyn Manhattan Transit 6s rallied after their sinking spell of yesterday.

British 5½s were again heavy, breaking below par for the first time in the last month. Major German loans rallied moderately and the Argentines firmed. The Chileans were inactive.

## CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

**Wheat**

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .49¾ | .50¾ | .49¾ | .49¾ | —¾ |
| September | .52⅛ | .53 | .51¾ | .52 | —⅝ |
| December | .55 | .55⅞ | .54¾ | .54⅞ | —¾ |

**Corn**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .28¾ | .29 | .28⅛ | .28¾ | |
| September | .30⅛ | .31 | .30⅛ | .30⅞ | —⅛ |
| December | .31⅝ | .32⅛ | .31⅝ | .31⅞ | —⅛ |

**Oats**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .19⅞ | .20 | .19½ | .19¾ | —½ |
| September | .20 | .20¼ | .19¾ | .19¾ | —½ |
| December | .21⅞ | .22⅛ | .21⅝ | .21⅝ | —½ |

**Lard**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | 3.75b | 3.77 | 3.77 | 3.77 | +.02 |
| September | 3.85b | 3.87 | 3.85 | 3.87a | +.02 |
| December | 3.88b | 3.85 | 3.82 | 3.85a | +.03 |

a Asked. b Bid.

### Winnipeg Wheat

| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .54⅞ | .53 | .54¾ | — ⅛ |
| October | .57⅜ | .56 | .57⅜ | — ⅛ |
| December | .58½ | .57½ | .58⅜ | — ⅛ |

### Kansas City Wheat

| | High | Low | Last | Net Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| July | .44¼ | .43⅛ | .43½ | — ⅜ |
| September | .46 | .45⅛ | .45⅝ | — ⅜ |
| December | .48⅞ | .47⅞ | .48⅝ | — ⅜ |

## BANK OF FRANCE

PARIS, June 9—Principal items in this week's statement of the Bank of France (in francs, 000 omitted) compare as follows:

| | June 3 | May 27 |
|---|---|---|
| Gold | 80,170,000 | 79,470,000 |
| Sight balances abroad | 5,413,000 | 4,474,000 |
| Neg bills bght abroad | 3,717,000 | 4,127,000 |
| Comc'l bills, France | 3,304,000 | 4,269,000 |
| Adv agst securities | 3,796,000 | 4,124,000 |
| Neg bonds of s f | 2,799,000 | 2,899,000 |
| Circulation | 6,880,000 | 6,880,000 |
| Tot cred cur accnts | 82,406,000 | 81,417,000 |
| Treasury | 26,718,000 | 27,559,000 |
| Sinking fund | 125,000 | 535,000 |
| Private | 2,870,000 | 2,895,000 |
| Total sight liab | 23,350,000 | 23,666,000 |
| Ratio | 109,124,000 | 109,997,000 |
| Bank rate | 72.67% | 72.92% |
| | 2½% | 2½% |

Closing Prices

# THURSDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

| 1932 Range High | 1932 Range Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | June 9 | June 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13 | 10 | 1 | Adams Express | 400 | 2½ | 2 | 2 | | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | | Addressograph | 200 | 10¼ | 10 | 10¼ | | |
| 16½ | 4 | 1.60 | Advance Rumely | 200 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | |
| 23½ | 3¼ | 4½ | Affiliated Prod | 400 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 16⅞ | 8½ | .50 | Air Reduction | 4100 | 38½ | 35¼ | 35¾ | | |
| 3⅝ | 1 | | Alaska-Juneau | 6700 | 3 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | | |
| 5½ | 3⅛ | 6 | Alleghany Corp | 2300 | 8½ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | | |
| 17⅞ | 4⅝ | 61 | Allegheny & W | 700 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 113 | 96½ | 7 | Allied Chem | 14100 | 80½ | 47 | 48¼ | 48 | |
| 4 | 1 | .80 | Allis Chalmers | 100 | 105 | 105 | 105 | 101⅝ | |
| 18½ | 6 | | Am Bank Note | 300 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 90 | 43 | 7 | Am Brake S&F pf | 200 | 97 | 97½ | 97½ | | |
| 73⅞ | 35 | 5f | Am Can | 110 | 43 | 43 | 43 | 46 | |
| 125 | 96 | 7 | Am Can pf | 31900 | 37¾ | 35¼ | 35¾ | 36 | |
| 8¾ | 3¼ | | Am Car & Fdry | 100 | 102¼ | 102¼ | 102¼ | | |
| 49½ | 20 | 7 | Am Car& Fdry pf | 400 | 4 | 3½ | 3½ | | |
| 37⅜ | 18 | 3f | Am Chicle | 400 | 24 | 21¾ | 21⅝ | 22¾ | |
| 14 | 11 | | Am Com Alcohol | 400 | 22½ | 22 | 22½ | 23 | |
| 5 | 1 | | Am Encaustic T | 100 | 13 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| 4¼ | 2 | | Am & For Pow | 1100 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 12 | 6 | | Am & For Pow 6 | 5100 | 2¼ | 2 | 2 | | 2¼ |
| 38½ | 8¼ | | Am & For Pow 7 | 400 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | | 6¼ |
| 77¼ | 24 | | Am & For Pw 2pf | 200 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | | 7¾ |
| 6 | 3 | 1 | Am Hawaiaan | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | 3⅝ |
| 49½ | 20 | 7 | Am Ice | 700 | 11½ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 11¼ | |
| 68 | 40 | 6 | Am Ice pf | 100 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |
| 8½ | 2⅝ | | Am International | 1500 | 3¼ | 2⅞ | 3 | 3 | |
| 9¾ | 4 | | Am Locomotive | 600 | 3¼ | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 44⅝ | 30¼ | 7 | Am Loco pf | 100 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅞ | |
| 3¾ | 1¼ | | Am Mach & Met | 600 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | | |
| 33 | 7⅞ | 1 | Am News | 10 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 17 | |
| 3¾ | 1 | 1 | Am Power & Lt | 22300 | 5½ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅞ | |
| 58 | 19 | 6 | Am P&L 6% pf | 400 | 24½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 23⅛ | |
| 49⅜ | 15 | 5 | Am P&L pf A | 100 | 18 | 18 | 18 | 19 | |
| 8½ | 3½ | | Am Radiator | 2800 | 3⅞ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | |
| 120 | 90 | 7 | Am Radiator pf | 100 | 85 | 85 | 85 | | |
| 13 | 3 | | Am Rolling Mill | 200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | |
| 3⅛ | 1¼ | 3 | Am Safety Razor | 100 | 14¾ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 15 | |
| 18⅜ | 5⅝ | | Am Smelt & Ref | 1600 | 6 | 5⅝ | 6 | 6 | |
| 83⅜ | 3 | | Am Steel Fdries | 300 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| 38¾ | 20 | 2½f | Am Stores | 200 | 23 | 22½ | 23 | 22¾ | |
| 39¼ | 14 | 2 | Am Sugar Ref | 100 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | | |
| 137⅜ | 81 | 9 | Am Tel & Tel | 42700 | 84⅜ | 80⅜ | 81¾ | 82⅛ | |
| 34½ | 7 | 2 | Am Wat W&E | 2600 | 8½ | 8 | 8 | | |
| 75 | 27 | 6 | Am Wat pf 6 | 100 | 35 | 35 | 35 | | |
| 5⅝ | 1⅝ | | Am Woolen | 100 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | | |
| 30⅞ | 15½ | | Am Woolen pf | 100 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | | |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | | Am Zinc Ld&S n | 100 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | | |
| 12½ | 3½ | | Anaconda Cop | 1100 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | | |
| 12 | 7 | 1 | Archer Daniels | 100 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | 4 | |
| 44 | 24 | 7 | Armour Del fp | 100 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9 | |
| 2 | ⅝ | | Armour Ill A | 200 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 1¼ | ⅜ | | Armour Ill B | 700 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 50 | 46 | | Artloom Corp pf | 50 | 46½ | 46 | 46 | | |
| 2⅜ | ¾ | | Asso Apparel Ind | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 94 | 24 | 4 | Atchison T&SF | 11400 | 27¾ | 24½ | 25⅛ | 24⅞ | |
| 86 | 44 | 5 | Atchison pf | 200 | 46¼ | 46 | 46 | 46 | |
| 41½ | 9¾ | 4 | Atl Coast Line | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 12⅞ | 8⅝ | 1 | Atl Refining | 100 | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | 14¾ | |
| 79⅛ | 48 | 6 | Atlas Powder pf | 1400 | 10¾ | 9¾ | 10 | 10 | |
| 15½ | 2⅞ | 4§ | Auburn Auto | 40 | 48 | 48 | 48 | | |
| 13 | 6½ | .80 | Aviation Corp Del | 1300 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |

### —B—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8½ | 2 | | Baldwin Loco | 400 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 3 | |
| 21⅜ | 3¾ | | Balt & Ohio | 1100 | 5¼ | 4⅝ | 5 | 4⅞ | |
| 99 | 72 | 6½ | Bamberger pf | 80 | 72 | 72 | 72 | | |
| 10 | 4½ | | Barnsdall A | 10 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 43½ | 1 | 2 | Barnsdall B | 400 | 3¾ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 4 | |
| 4¾ | 2⅜ | | Beatrice Cream | 400 | 18¼ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18¼ | |
| 18⅜ | 4½ | | Belding Hem | 1300 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 6 | 2 | | Bendix Aviation | 1100 | 5½ | 5 | 5⅛ | | |
| 24⅜ | 7½ | | Best & Co | 1200 | 6½ | 6 | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| 24 | 28 | 7 | Bethlehem Steel | 2900 | 9⅜ | 8 | 8⅛ | 8½ | |
| 22¼ | 5 | | Bohn Alum & Br | 200 | 28 | 27 | 27 | | |
| 43⅜ | 21¼ | 3f | Borden | 100 | 6 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 6 | |
| 12⅝ | 3⅜ | 1 | Borg Warner | 6400 | 22¾ | 21½ | 22¼ | 21⅝ | |
| 11¾ | 3 | 1 | Briggs Mfg | 400 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | | |
| 11½ | 4 | 1 | Briggs & Strat | 400 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 13¼ | 11¾ | 4 | Brooklyn Man T | 38700 | 14¾ | 12 | 13¼ | 13¾ | |
| 78⅝ | 32 | 3 | Brooklyn M T pf | 7200 | 38¼ | 33 | 36¾ | 32 | |
| 36 | 25 | 3 | Brown Shoe | 100 | 26 | 26 | 26 | | |
| 2 | ½ | | Bruns Terminal | 600 | ½ | ½ | ½ | | |
| 8½ | 2⅞ | | Bucyrus Erie pf | 400 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | | |
| 2¾ | ⅝ | | Budd Mfg | 900 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | | |
| 4⅞ | 1 | | Budd Wheel | 200 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | | |
| 13 | 6½ | .80 | Burroughs Add | 700 | 11¼ | 10¾ | 11 | | |
| 65 | 9½ | 7 | Bush Term deb | 30 | 7 | 7 | 7 | | |
| 85 | 26¾ | 7 | Bush T Bldgs pf | 60 | 111 | 97½ | 111½ | | |
| 19 | 7½ | | Byers | 1200 | 32 | 31 | 32 | | |

### —C—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 1½ | | Calumet & Hecla | 400 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 20⅝ | 7⅜ | 1.20 | Canada Dry | 100 | 6⅜ | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | | |
| 20 | 10½ | 1.60 | Canadian Pacific | 1600 | 8½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | 6½ | |
| 43⅜ | 16¾ | | Cannon Mills | 100 | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| 75 | 30 | 7 | Case Thresh | 6000 | 32½ | 32 | 32 | 32 | |
| 15 | 4½ | .50 | Case Thresh pf | 7600 | 19½ | 16¾ | 17¾ | 17⅝ | |
| 12½ | 7½ | 1½ | Caterpillar Trac | 100 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8½ | |
| 85 | 66 | 7 | Central Aguirre | 200 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | | |
| 15 | 4 | | Century Rib pf | 10 | 66 | 66 | 66 | | |
| 7 | 1¼ | | Cerro de Pasco | 1000 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 70⅝ | 5 | 2 | Checker Cab Mfg | 700 | 2¼ | 1⅞ | 2 | 3¾ | |
| 31½ | 10½ | 2½f | Chesapeake Corp | 2500 | 7 | 6½ | 6⅝ | 6¾ | |
| 12⅜ | 2 | | Chs & Ohio | 7600 | 12½ | 11 | 11 | 10⅞ | |
| 6¾ | 1 | | Chi & N'western | 100 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ | 3 | |
| 11⅞ | 2¾ | | Chi Pneu Tool | 400 | 1¼ | 1 | 1 | | |
| 16⅛ | 5 | 1 | Chi Rwy T pf | 100 | 3 | 3 | 3 | | |
| 24½ | 15 | 3.60 | Chrysler | 800 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | 6¼ | |
| 2⅜ | ⅜ | | City Ice & Fuel | 200 | 15¾ | 15 | 15 | 15¼ | |
| 80 | 55 | 7 | City Stores | 600 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | | |
| 16⅛ | 4¼ | 1f | Collins & A pf | 200 | 55 | 55 | 55 | 57 | |
| 41⅞ | 13½ | 3 | Columbian Carb | 7900 | 6⅝ | 5⅜ | 6 | 5⅞ | |
| 11 | 3⅞ | 1 | Columbian Carb | 1800 | 17 | 15⅞ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | |
| 21¼ | 12 | 1¾ | Comm Credit | 500 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 26¼ | 13 | 3 | Comm Cred pf | 400 | 24½ | 20⅜ | 20⅜ | 23⅛ | |
| 68⅞ | 40 | 6½ | Comm Cred I pf | 300 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅝ | |
| 27⅛ | 10⅞ | 2 | Comm Inv Tr | 5000 | 41 | 40½ | 40½ | 41 | |
| 95 | 88 | 6½ | Comm I Tr 6½% | 600 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13 | 12¾ | |
| 77 | 55½ | 6 | Comm I T cv pf | 10 | 88 | 88 | 88 | | |
| 10¼ | 3½ | .80 | Comm Solvents | 200 | 6¼ | 6 | 6¼ | | |
| 47⅞ | 18⅜ | .30 | Comwlth & So | 700 | 4⅝ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | | |
| 68½ | 27⅜ | 6 | Comwlth & S 6pf | 6100 | 2½ | 2 | 2⅛ | 2⅜ | |
| 5⅜ | 1 | 1 | Congoleum Nairn | 200 | 9½ | 8½ | 9 | | |
| 11⅜ | 3 | | Consol Film Ind | 100 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | | |
| 68¾ | 31½ | 2 | Consol Film I pf | 500 | 4⅜ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | | |
| 95 | 72½ | 5 | Consol Gas | 45200 | 35⅞ | 33¼ | 34 | 33⅝ | |
| 10⅞ | 5 | 1 | Consol Laundries | 100 | 7¾ | 7½ | 7½ | 7⅝ | |
| 7⅜ | 4 | | Consol Oil | 3900 | 6½ | 5¾ | 5¾ | | |
| 96 | 79 | 8 | Consol Textile | 300 | 4¾ | 4½ | 4¾ | | |
| 7 | 2⅞ | | Consol Oil pf | 600 | 99 | 98 | 99 | 98 | |
| 41 | 19⅝ | 2½f | Cont Baking A | 100 | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 2⅞ | 3 | |
| 47¾ | 24⅞ | 8 | Cont Baking pf | 100 | ½ | ½ | ½ | | |
| 41 | 19⅝ | 2½f | Cont Baking pf | 100 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | |
| 4¾ | 3 | | Cont Can | 400 | 29½ | 29 | 29 | 28 | |
| 25¼ | 6¾ | 2.40 | Cont Dia Fibre | 3100 | 21¾ | 20½ | 20½ | 20¾ | |
| 1¾ | ⅝ | | Cont Insurance N | 800 | 9 | 8 | 8¾ | 9 | |
| 7 | 3¾ | | Cont Motors | 500 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | |
| 4 | 2¼ | | Cont Oil | 1200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 47⅜ | 25⅝ | 3 | Cont Shares | 100 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 129½ | 99½ | 7 | Corn Products | 2700 | 30½ | 28 | 28¾ | 28¾ | |
| 7¾ | 1½ | | Coty | 40 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 2¼ | ½ | | Crown Zellerbach | 2500 | 1⅝ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 49½ | 15¼ | | Crucible Steel pf | 2900 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1⅛ | |
| 1¾ | ½ | | Cuba Co | 100 | 16½ | 16 | 16 | 17 | |
| 35½ | 20 | 4 | Cudahy Packing | 100 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | | |
| 2¾ | ⅞ | | Curtiss-Wright | 100 | 21¾ | 21¾ | 21¾ | 22 | |
| 76 | 56½ | | Cushman S | 800 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |

### —D—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89½ | 37 | 9 | Del & Hudson | 300 | 30 | 30 | 30 | 40 | |
| 28¾ | 8½ | | Del Lack & W | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 122 | 65 | 8 | Detroit Edison | 100 | 69 | 65 | 65 | | |
| 15⅞ | 12 | 1 | Diamond Match | 200 | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | | |
| 21⅞ | 20½ | 1½ | Diamond M pf | 4200 | 13½ | 13 | 13⅜ | | |
| 11⅜ | 7½ | 1.20 | Dome Mines | 400 | 21¾ | 21⅜ | 21⅜ | | |
| 39¾ | 11¾ | 1.50f | Dominion Stores | 100 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 105 | 80 | 6 | Du Pont | 11100 | 27 | 25½ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | |
| | | | Du Pont deb | 200 | 86½ | 85½ | 85½ | | |

### —E—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87⅞ | 37¾ | 5 | Eastman Kodak | 4600 | 40½ | 37¾ | 38 | 38¾ | |
| 32¾ | 8½ | 4 | Elec Auto-Lite | 1600 | 10¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¼ | |
| 15⅜ | 2⅞ | 1 | Elec & Mus Ind | 100 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 64 | 62½ | 7 | Elec Pow & Lt | 1200 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 | 3¾ | |
| 55½ | 10½ | 2 | Elec Pow & Lt pf | 500 | 20¼ | 19 | 19 | 20½ | |
| 33¼ | 12⅜ | 3 | El Pw&L 6% pf | 500 | 18 | 17½ | 17½ | 18 | |
| 19 | 12⅜ | 1½ | Elec Sto Battery | 600 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 10 | 2 | | Equitable Off Bldg | 600 | 13 | 12⅝ | 13 | 13 | |
| | | | Erie RR | 1000 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3¾ | |

### —F—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64 | 35 | 6 | Fed Lt & Tr pf | 10 | 38 | 38 | 38 | | |
| 27¾ | 6 | | Fed Water Serv | 200 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 15⅝ | 10⅜ | 2.60 | Fidelity Phe P in n. | 900 | 8⅝ | 8½ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 53 | 37 | 2½ | Firestone T & R | 500 | 10¾ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | | |
| 82½ | 78 | 6 | First Nat Stores | 1800 | 40 | 39 | 39 | 40¼ | |
| ⅜ | 5 | 1½ | Florsheim S pf | 30 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | | |
| 19½ | 10 | 2 | Fox Film A | 200 | 8 | 8 | 8 | | |
| | | | Freeport Texas | 1200 | 11⅞ | 10½ | 11 | 10⅝ | |

### —G—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Gamewell | 10 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 3⅜ | ½ | | Gen Am Inv | 7300 | ⅝ | ½ | ⅝ | ½ | |
| 35¾ | 10 | 1 | Gen Am Tnk Car | 11200 | 11 | 10 | 10⅞ | 10⅝ | |
| 15½ | 5 | 1 | Gen Asphalt | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4⅞ | |
| 26⅛ | 8½ | .40 | Gen Cable | 100 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | | |
| 11¼ | 10¾ | .60 | Gen Electric | 32400 | 10½ | 9¾ | 9¾ | | |
| 40½ | 19⅝ | 3 | Gen Elec Sp | 100 | 10½ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | |
| 2¾ | ¾ | | Gen Foods | 1200 | 12¼ | 12½ | 12¼ | 12¼ | |
| 24¾ | 3¾ | 6 | Gen Gas & E A | 4600 | 22¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅞ | 20¾ | |
| 25 | 18⅛ | 2.06 | Gen G& S cv pf | 600 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 4 | |
| 37 | 28 | 3 | Gen Ital Edison | 200 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | |
| 88 | 79½ | 6 | Gen Mills | 200 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ | |
| 24½ | 8⅜ | 1 | Gen Mills pf | 1200 | 30¼ | 29½ | 29½ | 30 | |
| 81¼ | 62⅜ | 5 | Gen Motors | 100 | 19¾ | 19¾ | 19¾ | | |
| 4 | 1¼ | | Gen Mot 5% pf | 16400 | 8⅞ | 8⅜ | 8⅜ | 8½ | |
| 14 | 4¾ | | Gen Out Ad | 200 | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ | |
| 5 | 1 | | Gen Print Ink | 10 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 14¾ | 2¾ | | Gen Pub Service | 200 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | | |
| 24¼ | 10¾ | 1 | Gen Refractories | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | | |
| 7 | 3⅛ | | Gillette Saf Raz | 4200 | 13½ | 12¾ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | |
| 54 | 35 | 7 | Glidden | 200 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 33⅜ | |
| 8½ | 2⅝ | | Glidden pnf | 100 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ | |
| 19⅜ | 8¼ | 1.60 | Gobel (Adolf) | 300 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | | Gold Dust | 3800 | 9½ | 8¾ | 9⅛ | 9 | |
| 17 | 7 | | Goodrich | 200 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3½ | |
| 18⅜ | 5½ | | Goodrich pf | 100 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3 | |
| 61 | 19⅜ | 7 | Goodyear | 1200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | |
| 14½ | 7¼ | | Goodyear 1 pf | 100 | 7¾ | 7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 4¾ | 1 | | Gotham Silk Hos | 800 | 24 | 24 | 24 | | |
| 13½ | 6¾ | 2 | Graham Paige | 100 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | 13½ | |
| 30¼ | 14½ | 1 | Granite City Stl | 100 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1 | |
| 35 | 5½ | 2 | Grant (WT) | 800 | 15¾ | 15 | 15⅜ | 15⅝ | |
| 13¼ | 6¼ | 3 | Great Nor pf | 1400 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | |
| 80 | 45 | 7 | Great N Ore | 1100 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8 | |
| 8 | 2½ | | Great W Sug pf | 1100 | 6½ | 6½ | 6¼ | 6½ | |
| | | | Gulf States Steel | 100 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | |

### —H—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Hahn Dept Sto | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 2¾ | ½ | | Hartman Corp B | 300 | ½ | ½ | ½ | ½ | |
| 10 | 3⅜ | | Hawaiian Pine | 300 | 4 | 4 | 4 | | |
| 83 | 46 | .80 | Hercules Motors | 600 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | |
| 83 | 50 | 6 | Hershey Croc | 300 | 53¾ | 52¾ | 53¾ | 52½ | |
| 11⅞ | 8 | 1 | Hershey Croc pf | 300 | 59½ | 59 | 59½ | | |
| 4 | 1 | | Holland Furnace | 200 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | | |
| 24⅜ | 8¾ | | Houdaille Her B | 200 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ | | |
| 5½ | 1⅝ | | Houston Oil | 300 | 10⅜ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | |
| 30¾ | 8 | 3½ | Houston Oil new | 500 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ | |
| 46 | 24⅞ | 6 | Hud & Man pf | 300 | 12 | 11 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | |
| 11¾ | 2⅞ | | Hudson Motor | 200 | 28 | 28 | 28 | | |
| 5⅝ | 1½ | | Hupp Motors | 1200 | 1¾ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |

### —I—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18¼ | 4¾ | | Ill Central | 800 | 8⅞ | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ | |
| 38⅜ | 10¾ | 2 | Indus Rayon | 200 | 12¼ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12 | |
| 39½ | 13⅝ | 3 | Ingersoll-Rand | 200 | 17¾ | 15½ | 15½ | 16¾ | |
| 24 | 11 | | Inland Steel | 200 | 17 | 16 | 16 | | |
| 8 | 4 | .50f | Inspiration Cop | 500 | 1⅜ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 4 | 1 | .28 | Insuranshare Del | 100 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 14⅜ | 3¾ | | Insuranshare Md | 200 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | | |
| 117 | 68 | 6f | Interboro Rap T | 2300 | 3½ | 2⅝ | 2⅝ | 2 | |
| | | | Int Business M | 1600 | 68½ | 65⅝ | 65½ | 66½ | |
| 5½ | 1¼ | .40 | Int Carriers | 100 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 18¾ | 3⅝ | | Int Cement | 500 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ | 11½ | |
| 4¾ | 1⅞ | | Int Combustion | 200 | 4¼ | 4 | 4¼ | 4¼ | |
| 29½ | 13¾ | 1.80 | Int Harvester | 200 | 41¼ | 41 | 41¼ | 41¾ | |
| 11⅜ | 3¾ | 2b | Int Hydroelec | 1800 | 4 | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ | |
| 9¼ | 3½ | | Int Nickel | 4400 | 13 | 12½ | 12⅝ | 13⅛ | |
| 11⅜ | 3¾ | | Int Paper | 1400 | 4½ | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4⅜ | |
| 2½ | ⅝ | | Int Pap&Pow A | 1400 | 4¼ | 3¾ | 4 | 3⅞ | |
| 1⅜ | ⅜ | | Int Pap&Pow C | 100 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |

| 1932 Range High | 1932 Range Low | Div. in $ | | Sales | High | Low | Last | June 9 | June 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 2 | | Int Pap&Pow pf | 100 | 11 | 11 | 11 | | |
| 33½ | 9¾ | 1.80 | Int Salt | 900 | 31½ | 27 | 27 | 34½ | |
| 44¾ | 34¾ | 3 | Int Shoe | 100 | 41 | 41 | 41 | | |
| 12¼ | 2⅞ | | Int Tel & Tel | 4900 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅜ | 3½ | |
| 18 | 10¼ | 3 | Island Crk Coal | 8400 | 3¾ | 3½ | 3½ | 3⅝ | |
| | | | | 300 | 16¼ | 10 | 10¼ | 3⅝ | |

### —J—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 18⅛ | 4½f | Jewel Tea | 200 | 17 | 17 | 17 | 17 | |
| 25⅛ | 10 | | Johns Manville | 4200 | 11¾ | 10 | 10 | 10¾ | |
| 94 | 36 | 7 | Jones & Laughlin pf | 80 | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 | |

### —K—

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23¾ | 5 | 4 | Kan C & So pf | 100 | 5 | 5 | 5 | | |
| 9¼ | 3 | .80 | Kaufmann D St | 100 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | | |
| 22⅞ | 5½ | | Kayser (J) & Co | 100 | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | 5½ | |
| 3⅜ | ⅞ | | Kelly-Springfield | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 10⅜ | 2¾ | | Kelly-Sp 8% | 100 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | 1 | |
| 13 | 5 | | Kelvinator Corp | 100 | 9 | 9 | 9 | | |
| 10 | 8¼ | 1 | Kennecott Cop | 3600 | 3½ | 3 | 3 | 3¼ | |
| 37 | 19 | 1 | Kresge | 6400 | 8¼ | 8 | 8 | 8½ | |
| 18⅞ | 10 | 1 | Kress Co | 100 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 9 | |
| 78 | 48½ | 7 | Kroger Groc & B | 3100 | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | | |
| 46¾ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehigh P Cem pf | 100 | 12 | 10½ | 10⅝ | 10¾ | |
| 22½ | 5 | | Lehigh Val Coal | 20 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | | |
| 18 | 5 | | Lehigh Val RR | 100 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 46¾ | 30½ | 2.40 | Lehman Corp | 1100 | 8½ | 8¼ | 8¼ | | |
| 33½ | | | Libbey-Owens-F | 100 | 32⅝ | 32⅞ | 32⅝ | 31½ | |
| 16¾ | 4 | | Liggett & Myers | 100

# MIDDLE WEST NEWS IS MORE ENCOURAGING

## Seasonal Buying Increases —Building Activity Is Higher

*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, June 9 — Somewhat more favorable news from merchandisers of the middle West and a more cheerful sentiment in financial quarters mark the latest trade reports coming to hand.

The passage of the revenue bill, while regarded here as not all that could be desired as a means of raising the needed funds for the Government, had a good effect upon the attitude of business and financial interests merely because something definite had been accomplished. The result was a fairly strong rally in security prices, particularly in bonds which had the further aid of organized support.

Both wholesale and retail merchandisers report a larger volume of seasonal goods taken. This is particularly true in Chicago where the expectation that the political conventions to be held here this month will attract thousands has led the retailers to build up their stocks. A concerted sales drive offering special inducements to the shopper is planned for the convention periods.

Retail automobile distribution has continued to make a favorable comparison with earlier weeks of the year, but sales are still well below the totals for this time last year.

Some definite improvement is noted in the building materials market. This is particularly true of the demand from country dealers. Shipments of lumber from the sawmills were small, however, with the demand restricted to the urgent needs of the trade.

New buying of steel was fairly steady, but production schedules in this territory eased slightly. Ingot output here at 20 per cent of capacity was just below the average level in the East.

Grain prices on the Chicago Board of Trade have shown considerable weakness despite private crop reports indicating the smallest winter wheat production in years.

## MONEY MARKET

**New York Quotations**

| | Today | Last Pre. | Yr. Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call loans | 2½% | 2½% | 1½% |
| Stock Exch ... | 2½% | 2½% | 1½% |
| Curb Exch. renewal rate | 3% | 3% | 2% |
| Com paper | 2¾@3 | 2¾@3 | 2 |
| Bar silver | 27¼c | 27⅛c | 26¼c |
| Time loans— | | | |
| 60 to 90 days.. | 1½ | 1½ | 1 @1½ |
| 4 to 6 months | 1½ | 1½ | 1¼@1¾ |

**Bankers' Acceptance Market**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 days | 1 | @ ⅛ | 1 | @ ⅛ | 1 | @ ⅞ |
| 60 days | 1 | @ ⅛ | 1 | @ ⅛ | 1 | @ ⅞ |
| 90 days | 1 | @ ⅛ | 1 | @ ⅛ | 1 | @ ⅞ |
| 4 months | 1⅛ | @1 | 1⅛ | @1 | 1⅛ | @1 |
| 5 months | 1⅛ | @1¼ | 1⅛ | @1¼ | 1⅛ | @1¼ |
| 6 months | 1⅛ | @1¼ | 1⅛ | @1¼ | 1⅛ | @1¼ |

**London Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | ⅝% | ⅝% | ⅝% |
| Short bills | 1 7/16 @1¼ | 1 7/16 @1¼ | 2 1/16 @2⅛ |
| 3 mos bills | 1 7/16 @1½ | 1 7/16 @1½ | 2 1/16 @2⅛ |
| Bar gold | 112s 8d | 113s | 84s 11½d |
| Bar silver | 16 1/2d | 17d | 12 1/16d |

**Boston Quotations**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Call money | 3% | 3% | 2½% |
| Com paper | 3½@4 | 3½@4 | 2½@3 |
| Collat loans | 5 | 5 | 5 |

**Leading Central Bank Rates**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 3½% | Bombay | 5% |
| Boston | 3½ | Budapest | 6 |
| Berlin | 5 | Calcutta | 5 |
| Brussels | 3½ | Copenhagen | 4 |
| Bucharest | 7 | Helsingfors | 6½ |
| Chicago | 3½ | Lisbon | 6 |
| Cleveland | 3½ | Madrid | 6½ |
| Dallas | 3½ | London | 2½ |
| Kansas City | 3½ | Oslo | 4½ |
| Minneapolis | 3½ | Prague | 5 |
| New York | 3 | Paris | 2½ |
| Philadelphia | 3½ | Riga | 6 |
| Richmond | 3½ | Sofia | 8½ |
| San Francisco | 3½ | Vienna | 8 |
| St. Louis | 3½ | Rome | 5 |
| Amsterdam | 2½ | Tokyo | 5.11 |
| Athens | 11 | Stockholm | 4 |
| Berne | 2 | Warsaw | 7½ |

**Foreign Exchange Rates**

Current quotations on foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

| Sterling: | Europe Today | Last Prev. | Parity |
|---|---|---|---|
| Demand | $3.87⅞ | $3.87⅞ | $4.8665 |
| Cables | 3.87⅞ | 3.87⅛ | 4.8665 |
| France—franc | .0394¼ | .0394⅝ | .0392 |
| Belgium—belga | .1400 | .1400 | .139 |
| Italy—lira | .0514 | .0514 | .0526 |
| Germany—mark | .2375 | .2375 | .2381 |
| Austria—schill'g | .1395 | .1395 | .1407 |
| Cr'ch'via—crown | .0297 | .0297 | .0296 |
| Denmark—krone | .2005 | .2010 | .268 |
| Finland—finn'rk | .0175 | .0175 | .0252 |
| Greece—dr'chma | .0700 | .0700 | .129 |
| Holland—florin | .4053 | .4056 | .402 |
| Hungary—pengo | .1750 | .1750 | .1749 |
| Norway—krone | .1838 | .1838 | .268 |
| Poland—zloty | .1130 | .1130 | .1122 |
| Port'gal—escudo | .0300 | .0300 | .4420 |
| Roumania—leu | .6050 | .6050 | .5960 |
| Spain—peseta | .0827 | .0825½ | .193 |
| Sweden—krona | .1885 | .1890 | .268 |
| Swits'land—franc | .1957 | .1958 | .193 |
| Yugoslavia—dinar | .0179 | .0179 | .0176 |
| **Far East** | | | |
| Hong Kong—dol | .2387½ | .2390 | * |
| Shanghai—tael | .3087½ | .3075 | * |
| India—rupee | .2750 | .2750 | .3650 |
| Japan—yen | .2331½ | .2326 | .4984 |
| Java—florin | .4038 | .4042 | .4020 |
| Phil Islnds—peso | .4975 | .4975 | .50 |
| Str Stlments—dol | .4275 | .4275 | .5678 |
| **South America** | | | |
| Argentina—dol | .2581 | .2581 | .4245 |
| Brazil—milreis | .0760 | .0760 | .1196 |
| Chile—peso | .0605 | .0605 | .12165 |
| Colombia—peso | .9700 | .9700 | .9733 |
| Peru—sol | .1975 | .1975 | .4000 |
| Uruguay—peso | .4750 | .4775 | 1.0342 |
| **Canada** | | | |
| Canada—dollar | .8587½ | .8625 | 1.00 |
| **Mexico** | | | |
| Mexico—peso | .4960 | .4950 | .4985 |

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

## BOSTON STOCKS

**Closing Prices**

| Sales | | High | Low | Last June 9 | Last June 8 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | Am & Cont | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 1963 | Am T&T | 84½ | 80½ | 81 | 82½ |
| 30 | Big Sand | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 50 | Bos Ki | 64 | 63½ | 64 | 64 |
| 60 | Bos & Alb | 75 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 25 | Brown pf | 3 | 3 | 3 | .. |
| 10 | East SS | 6 | 6 | 6 | .. |
| 10 | E G&Fuel | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 4½ |
| 30 | E G&F pf | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 40 | E G&F prpf | 49 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 65 | E Mass pf | 2½ | 2¼ | 2¼ | .. |
| 148 | Edison Elec | 138 | 134 | 137 | 134½ |
| 15 | Em Asso | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ | 5¾ |
| 100 | First Nat B | 40¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ | 40¾ |
| 100 | Island Crk | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¼ |
| 1 | Loew's Thea | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7½ |
| 100 | Me Centl | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 100 | Mass Util | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | .. |
| 5 | Mergenthal | 21 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 85 | Nash | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 20 | NE Equit pf | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | .. |
| 10 | NE Pub pf | 2 | 2 | 2 | .. |
| 549 | NE Tel | 78 | 77¼ | 77½ | 79¼ |
| 10 | Pocahontas | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ | .. |
| 100 | Shawmut | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | .. |
| 110 | Stone Web | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6 | 6½ |
| 35 | Swift Int | 14 | 14 | 14 | 15¼ |
| 50 | Swift & Co | 9¾ | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 929 | Uni Shoe | 27¾ | 26½ | 26¾ | 27 |
| | **BONDS** | | | | |
| $2000 | E Mass 4½s | 37 | 25 | 25 | .. |
| 6000 | E Mass 5s | 26½ | 26½ | 25½ | .. |
| 2000 | E Mass 6½s | 25½ | 26½ | 25½ | .. |
| 3000 | Vamsun W F 5½s | 45 | 45 | 45 | .. |

STANDARD BRANDS, INC.

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Standard Brands, Inc., had 60,400 stockholders on June 1 which compares with 56,780 on Dec. 1, 1931.

# New York Curb Market

*By the Associated Press*

**INDUSTRIALS**

| Sales | | High | Low | 12:30 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Alum Co Am | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 7 | Am Cap pr pf | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| †34 | Am Gas & El | 16½ | 15½ | 16 |
| 1 | Am Invest new | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3 | Am Lt & T | 13 | 12 | 13 |
| 5 | Am/Sup Power | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 6 | Am Sup P 1 pr | 32 | 32 | 32½ |
| 6 | Art Nat Gas A | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1 | Armstrong Ck | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2 | As G&El A | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 3 | Atl Cst Fish | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 2 | Atlas Util war | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| | **B** | | | |
| 1 | Ben Ind Loan | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 5 | Bras Tr & Lt | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| | **C** | | | |
| 2 | Can Marc Wirel | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| †.80 | Cent Hud G&E pf | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Cent Pub S A | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1 | Cent St El | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 65 | Cities Service | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 1 | Cit Serv pf | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 3 | Claude Neon Lts | ½ | ½ | ½ |
| 1 | Cleve Tract | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| 1 | Colon Oil | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 16 | Colum G&E cv pf | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 1 | Comwlth Ed | 52 | 50½ | 52 |
| 13 | Comwlth & So war | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 1 | Cons G&E Balt | 39¾ | 39¾ | 39¾ |
| 7 | Cord Corp | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 12 | Creole Pet | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | **D** | | | |
| 11 | De Forest | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 2 | Draper | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| | **E** | | | |
| 10 | †Ed Elec Bos | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| 43 | El Bond & Sh | 6¾ | 6¼ | 6¾ |
| 3 | El Bond & Sh pf | 24½ | 23 | 24½ |
| 1 | El Bo & Sh 5 pf | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 1 | El Pow As A | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 1 | Elec Sh pf | 23¾ | 23¾ | 23¾ |
| 1 | Empire Pow | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| | **F** | | | |
| 3 | Ford Mot Ltd | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| | **G** | | | |
| 1 | Gen Alloys | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1 | Gen Aviation Corp | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| †75 | Georgia Pow pf | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 4 | Glen Alden | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 1 | Gold Seal Elec | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| †10 | Gt Alt & P nv | 112 | 112 | 112 |
| †80 | Gt A & P 1st pf | 108¾ | 108 | 108½ |
| | **H** | | | |
| 5 | Holling Gold | 3¾ | 3¾ | 3¾ |
| 1 | Horn & Hard | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ |
| | **I** | | | |
| 1 | Imp Oil Can | 6¾ | 6¾ | 6¾ |
| 1 | Internat Pet | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| | **M** | | | |
| 1 | Mid St Pet A vtc | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | **N** | | | |
| †25 | Nat Dairy pf A | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 7 | Nat Fuel G | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| *30 | New Bradford | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| *30 | New Eng Pow pf | 23¾ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 2 | N J Zinc | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| †50 | N Y Tel 6½ pf | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 | Nlag Hud Pow | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1 | Nlag Hud A war new | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| 1 | Nlag Hud B war new | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| †50 | N States P 7 pf | 55½ | 55½ | 55½ |
| | **P** | | | |
| 1 | Pac G&E 1 pf | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 1 | Pan-Am Airways | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ |
| 1 | Pennroad | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ |
| 1 | Phoenix Sec | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 3 | Pioneer Gold M | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| †50 | Pruden Inv pf | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 1 | Pub Ut Hold xw | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| | **R** | | | |
| 3 | Radol Prod | 2¾ | 2½ | 2¾ |
| 1 | Rep Gas | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ |
| 1 | Reybarn Inc | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| | **S** | | | |
| 1 | St Regis Pap | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| 1 | Segal Lock | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 4 | Shattuck Denn | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 1 | Sheaffer Pen | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | So Cal Ed C pf | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| †50 | Stand Inv pf | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 12 | St Oil Ind | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17¼ |
| 2 | St Oil Ky | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| *1 | Swift & Co | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 2 | Swift Int | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅝ |
| †50 | Swiss-Am El pf | 31⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅝ |
| | **T** | | | |
| 3 | Tampa El | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 1 | Teck-Hugh G | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 1 | Texon Oil | 4⅞ | 4⅞ | 4⅞ |
| 1 | Todd Ship | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | Trans-Lux | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 1 | Tubize Ch A Corp | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| | **U** | | | |
| 3 | Unit Corp war | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ |
| 3 | Unit Founders | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ |
| 6 | Un Lt&Pow A | 2½ | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | Un Lt&P cv pf | 8¾ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 1 | U S Foil B | 2¾ | 2½ | 2½ |
| 1 | Utility Equities | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ |
| 4 | Util Pow & Lt | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 | Ut P & L pf | 16 | 13¾ | 16 |
| | **W** | | | |
| 1 | Waitt & Bond B | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| †50 | West Cartridge pf | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| | **Y** | | | |
| 5 | Y Oil & Gas | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ |

**DOMESTIC BONDS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ala Pow 5s '51 | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 2 | Am & C Corp 5s '43 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | Am G&E 5s 2028 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 25 | Am P&L 6s 2016 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ |
| 2 | Ark Pw & Lgt 5s '56 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 3 | Asso Elec 4½s '53 | 35½ | 35 | 35 |
| 10 | As G&E 5½s38 invctf | 20½ | 19 | 19 |
| 20 | Asso G&E 5s '50 | 20 | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 9 | As G&E 5s '77 | 24 | 23 | 23 |
| 29 | Asso G&E 5s 68 | 20 | 18¾ | 18¾ |
| 3 | Asso G&E 4½s '48 | 19¼ | 1140 | 19¼ |
| 27 | Asso G&E 4½s49C | 17¾ | 16 | 16 |
| 5 | Asso Rayon 5s'50 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 3 | Asso T Util 5½s'44C | 21½ | 21 | 21½ |
| 3 | Assoc Tel U 6s'33 | 35¼ | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| 5 | Asso TelUtT 5½s55A | 39 | 37½ | 37½ |
| 3 | Bates Valve Bag6s'42 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 6 | Bell Tel Can 5s'57B | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 | Birmingh Gas 5s '59 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 5 | Bost Cons Gas 5s '47 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 17 | Bklyn Ed 5s '52 E | 101⅞ | 101¾ | 101⅞ |
| 2 | Broad Riv P 5s'54A | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| 4 | Can Ns Ry Eq 7s'35E | 99½ | 99 | 99 |
| 1 | Cent Me 5s D '55 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 7 | Cent P&L 5s'56 | 50 | 49½ | 49½ |
| 1 | Cent Pow 5s '57 D | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 2 | Cent Pub S 5½s '49 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ |
| 1 | Cent Pub S5½s'49xw | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 5 | Cent St El 5½s'54 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 12 | Cent St El 5s '48 | 20¾ | 19½ | 20¾ |
| 13 | Cent St P&L 5½s '53 | 30¾ | 30 | 30 |
| 3 | Cities Ser 5s '66 | 29 | 28½ | 28½ |
| 54 | Cities Ser 5s '50 | 30⅞ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 2 | Cities Ser G 5½s'42 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 2 | Cities S G Pipe 6s'43 | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 6 | Cities Ser Pr5½s'52 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1 | Cleve El Illum 5s '39 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 3 | Comwith Ed 5s '54B | 90⅝ | 90⅝ | 90⅝ |
| 1 | Comwith Ed 4½s'57D | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 30 | Comwith Ed 4s '81F | 76½ | 75½ | 75½ |
| 6 | Comwith S 5½s '48A | 47 | 46¾ | 46¾ |
| 3 | Cons Gs B 5½s'52E | 105⅜ | 105⅛ | 105⅛ |
| 8 | Cons Gas Ut 6s '43A | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| 4 | Cont G & El 5s '58A | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 1 | Crane Co 5s '40 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 1 | Cudahy P 5½s '37 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 1 | Dayton P&L 5s '41 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | Dela El Pw 5½s'59 | 56¼ | 56¼ | 56¼ |
| 1 | Denv G&E 5s '49 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| 1 | Detroit C Gas 6s'47A | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 5 | Duques Ltg 4½s'57B | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 5 | East Util Inv 5s '54A | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 13 | Ed Elec Ill 5s '35 | 99¾ | 99½ | 99½ |
| 1 | Ed Elec Ill 4s '32 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 26 | Elec Pw&Lt 5s 2030 | 37 | 35¾ | 37 |
| 2 | Emp G&R 5½s '43 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 4 | Fed Wat 5½s '54 | 34½ | 34¼ | 34½ |
| 1 | Firestone C M 5s '48 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 1 | Fisk Rub 5½s '31 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 13 | Fla Pow & Lt 5s '54 | 87¼ | 87 | 87¼ |
| 2 | Garv E & G 5s '34 A | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 5 | Gatineau Pw 5s '56 | 58¼ | 58¼ | 58¼ |
| 1 | Gatineau Pow 6s '41 | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 3 | Gatineau Pw 6s'41B | 39½ | 39 | 39½ |
| 5 | Gen Bronze 6s '40 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1 | Gen W Wks 5s '43 A | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 27 | Geo Pow 5s '67 | 78 | 77¾ | 77¾ |
| 1 | Grand Trunk 6½s'36 | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| 1 | Gulf St Ut 4½s '61B | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| 1 | Gulf St Ut 5s '56 A | 67½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 2 | Hood Rub 5½s '36 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 3 | Ill Nor Ut 5s '57 | 76½ | 76½ | 76½ |
| 1 | Ill P&Lt 5s '56 C | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 | Ill P&Lt 5½s '57 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 10 | Ill P&Lt 6s '53 A | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 12 | Indpls P&L 5s '57 A | 84 | 83 | 83 |
| 5 | Intl Pw Sec 7s '57 E | 68½ | 67½ | 67½ |
| 2 | Intl P Sec 6½s '55 C | 64½ | 64½ | 64½ |
| 1 | Intl Sec Am 5s '47 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 2 | Inters Pow 6s '52 | 27½ | 27½ | 27½ |
| 7 | Inters Pow 5s '57 | 52 | 51 | 52 |
| 1 | JsJm Wat 5½s '55 A | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 3 | Jer CP&L 4½s'61C | 82 | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 1 | Ky Util 5s '61 H | 63½ | 63½ | 63½ |
| 1 | Kop Gas & C 5s '47 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 | Lehigh PS 6s 2026A | 57½ | 57½ | 57½ |
| 6 | Libby McN&L 5s '42 | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 4 | Manitoba P 5½s'51A | 41½ | 41½ | 41½ |
| 3 | Mass Gas 5½s '40 | 76 | 75½ | 75½ |
| 1 | Mass Gas 5s '55 | 73⅜ | 73⅜ | 73⅜ |
| 2 | Mid West Util 5s '34 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 1 | Miss Pw&Lt Co 5s'57 | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 6 | Miss Riv Pw 5s '51 | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 2 | Monongs WPS½s'53B | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 6 | Nail Ki Pow 5s '78 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 6 | Nat P&Lt 6s 2026 A | 61¼ | 59¼ | 61½ |
| 3 | Nat P&Lt 5s 2030 B | 49¾ | 48¾ | 48½ |
| 13 | Na tPub Serv 5s '78 | 20½ | 19½ | 20 |
| 1 | N E Gas & El 5s '48 | 47½ | 47½ | 47½ |
| 4 | New Eng Pow 5½s'54 | 41¾ | 41¾ | 41¾ |
| 20 | N Y Ed 5s '31 C | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 10 | N Y Pow&Lt 4½s'67 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 1 | Nor Am L&P 5s'35 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 3 | Nor C Ut 5½s'40 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 1 | Nor Ind P S 5s'66 C | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 1 | Nor Oh P&Lt 5½s'51 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | Nor State P 4½s'61 | 84½ | 84½ | 84½ |
| 10 | Ohio Pow 4½s'56 D | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2 | Okla G&E 5s '40 A | 65 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 | Okla G&E 5s '50 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 10 | Pac G&E 4½s'60 P | 89 | 87¾ | 87¾ |
| 5 | Pac G&E 5½s'53 C | 89½ | 89 | 89½ |
| 1 | Pac P&Lt 5s '55 | 60¼ | 60¼ | 60¼ |
| 9 | Pac West O 6½s'43 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ |
| 15 | Penn-Oh Ed 5½s'59B | 53 | 53¾ | 53 |
| 3 | P O P&L 5½s'54 A | 87½ | 87 | 87 |
| 1 | Penn Pow 5s '56 | 83½ | 83½ | 83½ |
| 2 | Penn Pub S 5s '47 C | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 2 | Phil El Pw 5½s'72 | 102 | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 1 | Piedmt El 6½s'60A | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 2 | Pitts Steel 6s'48 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 8 | Pb Ser N Ill 4½'81F | 70 | 69 | 69¼ |
| 2 | Pb Ser Okla 5s'81D | 62½ | 62½ | 62½ |
| 12 | Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 2 | Sil G&Coke 6s'45 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 2 | St Paul Gs Lt 5s'44 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 3 | Schulte R E 6s'32xw | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 4 | Shwg W&P 4½'70D | 54 | 54 | 54 |
| 2 | Sheffield Stl 5½s'48 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 16 | SEPaL 6s 2028 A xw | 53½ | 53 | 53½ |
| 2 | So Cal Ed 5s'39 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 1 | So Cal Ed 5s'51 | 96¾ | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 2 | So Cal Ed 5s'52 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 7 | So Cal Ed 5s'54 | 97½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 2 | So Cal Gas 5s'37 | 75 | 75 | 75 |
| 10 | South N Gas 6s'44 | 31½ | 31¼ | 31¼ |
| 1 | Sou N Gas 6s'44 stc | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 1 | Sou'w N Gas 6s'48 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 1 | Stand G&E 6s'35 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 1 | Stand G&E 6s'35 cv | 44½ | 44½ | 44½ |
| 3 | Stand G&E 6s'51 | 38½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 4 | Stand G&E 6s'66 | 39 | 38½ | 39 |
| 1 | Stand Inv 5½s'39 | 53½ | 53½ | 53½ |
| 3 | Stand P&Lt 5s'57 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 1 | Stand Twl 5½s'43 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 1 | Swift & Co 5s'40 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ |
| 5 | Swift & Co 5s'44 | 94½ | 94 | 94 |
| 2 | Tex City Gas 5s'48 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 25 | Tex P&Lt 5s'58 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 2 | Tex P&Lt 5s'37 | 29½ | 29½ | 29½ |
| 10 | Uten & Co 6s'44 | 13½ | 12 | 12 |
| 4 | Union G Corp 5s'50 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 4 | Un Lgt&Rys 5½s'52 | 40 | 39 | 39 |
| 1 | Virg El Pw 5s'58A | 86 | 86 | 86 |
| 1 | Virg Pb Serv 6s'48 | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 3 | Virg Pb Ser 5½s'46A | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 1 | Virg Pb Ser 5s'50 B | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 4 | Waldorf-Ast 5½'54 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | W Tex Ut 5s '57 A | 37 | 37 | 37 |
| 1 | WUnG&E 5½s'58A | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 1 | Westvac Ch 5½s '37 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 | YadkinRivPw 5s'41 | 84 | 84 | 84 |

**FOREIGN BONDS**
**(Sales in $1000)**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | BadenConMun 7s'51 | 38½ | 36 | 36 |
| 13 | BuAirPr 7½s'47 | 33½ | 32½ | 32½ |
| 8 | BuAirPr 7s '52 | 28¾ | 27½ | 28¾ |
| 1 | Com Pr Bk 5½s '37 | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 5 | Eur Mtg 7s '67 C | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 3 | GerConMun 7s '47 | 19¼ | 19¼ | 19¼ |
| 12 | Ger Con Mun 6s '47 | 18½ | 18½ | 18½ |
| 5 | Mamburg El 5½s '38 | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ |
| 4 | Melbourne El 7½s'46 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 2 | Parana Bras 7s '58 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 9 | Rio de Jan 6½s '59 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2 | Ruhr Gas 6½s '53 A | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2 | Saar Bas Con 7s '35 | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 25 | Saxon P Wks 5s '32 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| 2 | Stinnes 7s '36 xw | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ |
| 1 | Terni Elc 6½ '53 | 44¼ | 44¼ | 44¼ |
| 13 | Unit El Srv 7s'56 xw | 21 | 20 | 20½ |
| 1 | Un Indust 6s '45 | 21 | 21 | 21 |

†Actual sales. *Ex-dividend. ex—First sale since ex-dividend date or dates. xr—Ex-rights. s—Plus. b—Including extra or extras. c—Paid last year. f—Payable in stock. g—Paid so far this year.

**COMMODITY PRICES**

NEW YORK, June 9—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

| | June 9 | Wk ago | Yr ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat 2 red | $ .64¼ | $ .65⅞ | $ .90 |
| Corn 2 yellow | .43¾ | .43¾ | .69¾ |
| Oats 2 white | .31¼ | .33 | .38 |
| Flour | 4.15 | 4.35 | 4.65 |
| Beef family | 12.75 | 12.75 | 12.75 |
| Pork | 17.25 | 16.25 | 22.00 |
| Lard | .0446 | .0440 | .0865 |
| Cotton mid up | .0515 | .0525 | .0845 |
| Zinc | .0283½ | .0285 | .0330 |
| Iron | 14.84 | 14.84 | 17.26 |
| Steel bil Pitt | 27.00 | 27.00 | 29.00 |
| Copper | .05⅝ | .05¼ | .08¼ |
| Tin | .1565 | .2075 | .2220 |
| Rubber | .02⅝ | .02⅝ | .0625 |
| Sugar | .0370 | .0375 | .0425 |
| Lead | .0300 | .0300 | .0375 |
| Print cloth | .03⅛ | .02 | .0362 |

**L. A. YOUNG SPRING & WIRE CO.**

DETROIT, June 9—Stockholders of L. A. Young Spring & Wire Company may look forward to continuance of the current dividend rate of $1 a year. Strong cash position and earnings prospects warrant the maintenance of the dividend in the opinion of Mr. L. A. Young, president, who expects earnings this year to cover dividend requirements. L. A. Young stock has been selling around 3, to yield 33⅓ per cent on the present dividend basis. Cash on hand is equal to more than $3 a share.

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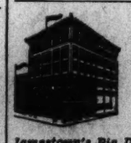

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# DAILY FEATURES

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Huntington, W. Va.

A WOMAN in this city has an apartment house which had been vacant for some time, there having been no applicants suitable to her. She had decided that she would not rent to noisy or otherwise undesirable tenants, although she was very much in need of income.

An ex-service man, who had been partially incapacitated during the war, applied for one of the apartments but was unable to pay the rent. The landlord, however, decided to let him have the apartment for a time free of charge. This man at once interested himself in renting the other apartments and with so much success that all the apartments are now occupied with desirable tenants who pay their rent promptly. The ex-service man takes so much interest in the apartments as if they belonged to him.

As this apartment house is not in a very popular location, the renting thereof to such good tenants at this time when there seem to be so many vacancies, is especially significant.

## A Word a Day

### Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Two watts an hour" (H. H. S., who says a recent statement in this newspaper that a certain electrical device "consumes electricity at the rate of two watts an hour" means nothing)—Yes, a watt is a unit of electric power, and a "watt hour" is the term applied to the electrical energy represented by the use of one watt for one hour.

To illustrate: It may require 50 watts of energy to light a certain lamp, but the lamp would not burn 50 watts an hour—it would consume 50 watt-hours an hour. You will note that your electric bills are usually rendered in "kw. hrs." (kilowatt hours). A kilowatt is a unit of power equal to 1000 watts, and a kilowatt hour represents the work done by one kilowatt acting for one hour.

Beatitudes (M. L. M.)—The word is applied to the nine statements by the Way-shower beginning "Blessed . . . " and recorded in Matthew 5: 3-12. (The ninth is the longest, requiring two verses.)

Golden Rule (M. L. M., who asks how and when this name was first applied) — The search of this department for the first use of this title for the familiar passages Matthew 7: 12 and Luke 6: 31 has not been concluded, but it is possible the readers of this column would enjoy joining the investigation. Anyone with information tracing the title to its source is invited to share it through this department.

"Monies" (H. T. K., who spots this in a newspaper headline — never mind which paper!—and reminds proof readers and others that nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant are the ones that change the *y* to *i* and add *es* in forming the plural) —Many thanks, but perhaps the printer was going by Funk & Wagnalls' New Standard Dictionary, which allows "monies" as second choice. Even Webster's says: "The irregular plural *monies* occurs especially in the sense of 'sums of money.'"

*Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.*

## In Lighter Vein

**Impossible Requirement**

Two old settlers—confirmed bachelors—sat talking in a cabin far away in the backwoods. No feminine presence ever graced that settlement, and domestic arrangements were primitive and crude.

The conversation drifted from politics to cooking. "I got one o' them there cookery books once, but I never could do nothin' with it," said one.

"Too much fancy work in it?" asked the other.

"You've hit it. Every one of them recipes began in the same way: 'Take a clean dish'—and that settled me."—*Capper's.*

**Combined**

Tommy asked John, a young schoolfellow, to tea. John, who came from a much larger house, said with surprise: "What, have you only one room? We have a dining room and a drawing room."

"Oh, have you?" said Tommy, undaunted. "Well—we draw in the dining room."—*Pearson's.*

—Sydney Bulletin

Auntie (at Gallery): "There now—see what 'appens to people who keep bitin' their nails."

**Aha!**

"What will the modern girl be twenty years from now?"

"Oh, about three years older."—*Gryphon.*

## Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ireland has its own methods of stopping motorists at grade crossings. Each crossing has its watchman during the day but at night a padlocked iron gate closes the roadway, making it necessary for the late-driving motorists to rouse the watchman.

The Christian Science Monitor's

## Quotation for Today

*YOU find yourself refreshed by the presence of cheerful people. Why not make earnest effort to confer that pleasure on others? You will find half the battle is gained if you never allow yourself to say anything gloomy.*

—LYDIA MARIA CHILDS

## All Nature

### American Copper

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AMERICAN copper sells quite high on the schoolboy butterfly stock exchange, in spite of the fact that it is the most common butterfly of any meadow, field, or garden plot from the middle of May until early September. Why? Because monarchs, swallow-tails, viceroys, and the like, are much easier to catch even though they are not as common. Erratic in flight and quick of wing, the American copper easily evades the caps and nets of youthful captors unless they be wielded with rare skill.

Early in the season these insects are seen in pairs as they merrily chase each other about weed-grown city dumps, over vacant lots, or across broad country meadows. The eggs are laid on the under side of leaves. They are like tiny round balls cut in half, each half pasted flat side in. They form small clusters scarcely distinguishable unless one has sharp eyes. The upper surface is deeply pitted with circular holes. If you should spy these eggs sometime, take a few leaves of the plant home, and keep them in a box until they hatch. One can raise the caterpillars in this way, always supplying fresh leaves of the sort on which the eggs were found until the "worms" go into the chrysalis state, finally to engage as adult butterflies.

You will find caterpillars of the American copper on the leaves of common sorrel. They are decidedly slug-shaped, with a body which is larger in the middle than at the two ends. The head is very small.

Chrysalids or "sleeping bags" for the long period of rest and metamorphosis are small and round on both ends, tied in the middle with a girdle of silk. Copper butterflies other than the American species are found all over the world in temperate regions. South African members of the group are especially beautiful.

If you try to raise caterpillars so as to watch them go through their transformation, just remember first to observe carefully the kind of plants the eggs or caterpillars are found on, and second keep a constant supply of fresh foliage from these plants ever available until the resting stage is reached. A breeding cage can easily be constructed of a small wooden box, substituting cheesecloth for the lid. Then they can't get out to run all over the house and get in Mother's way. It is sometimes found easier to place a potted plant in the breeding cage of the sort the caterpillar is known to like, than it is to keep putting in fresh leaves every day.

Can you describe the American Copper butterfly? Catch one and look at it carefully. You will see it is very small, only about an inch across, with the upper side of the wings coppery red or orange, the forewings banded with brown and spotted with black; the rear wings darker in hue, running into orange-brown, with a band of brilliant orange, with a black-spotted border.

Miss J. K. D. of Agawam, Mass., asks if "the large, hairy, black spiders which one finds in fields and near the water are poisonous?"

Naturalists report that their bite is no more discomforting than that of the mosquito. Their great size and hairy appearance make them look much more vicious than they are. These are generally "wandering spiders," a group with members which do not spin webs of any kind but wander over fields and along waterways in search of their food. Most of the New England varieties live in holes in the ground, making an opening with a silk ring about the edge. The females carry their eggs in a special cocoon attached to the end of the abdomen.

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Yesterday Mister, the new neighbor's cat, showed signs of wanting to have either a frolic—
Or a game of hide and seek, I couldn't tell just which—
Until he suddenly slipped up behind me—
And made a dive for my tail and then scampered away again-
After which I decided it was a game of tag he was after and of course I was only too glad to help him out—

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

## Do You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

From Dec. 17 to 27 inclusive there will be only 9 hours and 14 minutes of daylight in the latitude of New York?

From June 17 to 24 inclusive there will be 15 hours and 9 minutes of daylight in the latitude of New York?

More than 40 per cent of the families of the United States had radio sets at the end of 1930?

The letter "Z," popularly called "zee" in America, is known as "zed" in Great Britain?

Flood lights permit night golf at the Ingleside public course in San Francisco?

The Bank of England forbids "loud" colors in the apparel of its employees?

About 3500 letter carriers distribute mail in New York City?

## Brevities

Cincinnati Enquirer: If Emily Post wants to be really helpful these days she will lay off telling us what to do when there are too many knives, forks and spoons on the table, and tell us what to do when there isn't enough to eat on it.

New York Sun: A small town may be defined as a place where the houses are far enough apart so that a person doesn't have to share willy-nilly in a neighbor's radio program.

Boston Herald: A man who has discovered how to be both truthful and diplomatic is the one who wrote to the budding bard: "I appreciate the subtle quality of your verses and enjoyed most what appeared between the lines."

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY



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# EDITORIALS

## Capacity to Pay—and to Cancel

THE notice just served on the British Government by M. Edouard Herriot, the new French Premier, that France will not consent at Lausanne to complete cancellation of German reparations, may seem at first glance a most discouraging prelude to the conference which meets June 16. But a refusal to consider complete cancellation may be read also as a willingness to talk about partial cancellation. Certainly, in view of the necessities of the situation, it can be taken as indication of French readiness to discuss more liberal concessions than Paris has yet been prepared to make.

In a negative sense, this warning seems to be an advance over the declaration of M. Laval last November that France would make no concession on reparations which was not matched by at least an equal concession from its creditors. Taken in conjunction with the prohibition placed on any American remission of war debts by the declaration of Congress last December, this attitude would have precluded any effective adjustment being reached at Lausanne.

Has this apparent shift in the French position been accompanied by any change in the American position? Officially, no. Unofficially, perhaps. Such proposals as that of former Governor Smith that the President be given authority to make necessary adjustments undoubtedly express a very strong section of American opinion. And there are other indications that Americans are gaining a better understanding of the plight of Europe and of the effects of the debts on American trade.

But it would be well for European peoples, and for Americans who would rush into cancellation tomorrow, to understand some of the factors which prevent a readier agreement with the European thesis on the debts. Mr. Elliston, in the comprehensive discussion of the question which he concludes on this page today, has pointed out that "political capacity," or willingness to pay, has been steadily diminishing. It may be well to recognize that this sentiment in Europe has a counterpart in American "political capacity" or willingness to forgive the debts.

In neither case does this "political capacity" depend on economic facts to make it a definite factor in the debts equation. In relation to France, especially, American sentiment is unprepared to make a contribution toward settlement of the debts-reparations question. Many Americans feel that the United States is being asked to make the only contribution. If France continued to offer to Germany only such concessions as it might obtain from America, this feeling would be confirmed. On the other hand, an indication of European willingness to share the sacrifices would produce a more pliant attitude in the United States.

On another side, the argument about difficulties of transfer falls on very cold American ears when it is applied to France. This is because every American schoolboy has heard about the vast supplies of gold in French vaults, and no ready reason is seen why transfers should not be made in gold.

This American "political capacity," or rather incapacity, to revise the debts, also turns on the question of territorial compensations for war-time losses. One element of American opinion feels that the United States made a mistake ever to enter the World War. Many point out that she "got nothing out of it." Others say she demanded no reparations and should not be asked to foot the entire bill for their cancellation. There is also the proposal that debtors transfer some of their own possessions in lieu of money.

This opinion may be based on a provincial misapprehension of the world problem. And the same perhaps may be said of the very widespread American belief that remission of debts would only contribute to the piling up of armaments in Europe. But both are examples of the opinion which caused Congress to veto further reductions. Wise statesmanship must take account of this capacity to cancel as well as of the capacity to pay, and must seek to enlarge each by educating opinion on both sides of the water to the necessity for mutual concessions.

## One Way Out of the Valley

SPEAKING of the American ideal of equality of opportunity and the fullest possible development for each and all, Mr. James Truslow Adams, in his "Epic of America," writes:

> If the dream is to come true, those on top, financially, intellectually, or otherwise, have got to devote themselves to the "Great Society," and those who are below have got to strive to rise, not merely economically, but culturally. We cannot become a great democracy by giving ourselves up as individuals to selfishness, physical comfort and cheap amusements.

Such a profound yet clear-seeing statement deserves to arouse a deep searching of the heart on the part of a wide public.

It is well that Mr. Adams mentions "those on top" in the vanguard of the movement for a progressive social ideal, for it is only too obvious that the men into whose hands the greatest facilities for raising mass standards and ideals have fallen have thus far been responsible in no slight degree for the further lowering of these standards.

The radio, as at present operated and controlled in the United States, is responsible for a combined emphasis on "physical comfort and cheap amusement" such as probably has never before been known in the world's history. The constant reiteration of appeals to buy commodities which will add in some way or other to one's physical comfort or increase one's physical desires—appeals from which the jaded listener is unable to escape even on Sundays—is equaled only by a quality of entertainment for which "cheap" is too often a mild and charitable term. How is it possible for a democracy "to strive to rise not merely economically but culturally" on such a diet?

The second great instrument of mass culture—the moving picture or "talkie"—presents, with some notable exceptions, an even lower ideal. Yet the spokesmen of this industry have been wont to claim that the sort of entertainment found in motion picture houses represents the standard demanded by the man in the street. They are less certain of this today with dwindling box-office receipts and half-empty theaters.

It is possible that the depressed and depressing view of human nature taken by "those on top" in radio and motion picture circles is more responsible for the present condition of affairs in the nation at large than they or the public have any conception of. The ultimate effects of giving a dog a bad name are not, of course, encouraging, and the same is true of human nature.

But America as well as the rest of the world has had more than enough of being depressed. Then here is one remedy. Let the voice of the public make itself felt, demanding that those who hold key positions in channels so vital to its cultural life shall be of forward-looking character and sure faith in humanity's destiny, men who can understand America's vision and play their part in making it "come true."

## The Farmer Picks a New Friend

DURING more than ten years since his first election to the United States Senate, Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa has been laboring to prove himself the farmer's friend by being Wall Street's enemy. And part of the time laboring successfully. More recently but less successfully—in his election campaign just closed—he has tried to befriend the farmer by proposing to have the Government guarantee a cost-of-production price for grain, print several millions of dollars for the Farm Board and the soldiers' bonus, set a limit to the salaries of big business men and redistribute wealth through taxes.

But, alack, the farmer and in many instances his city cousin appear to have been beguiled by another kind of friendship! The voters in the Iowa primary have upset all political expectations by rejecting Mr. Brookhart and giving a rousing plurality to Mr. Henry Field, seed dealer and radio station operator of Shenandoah, Iowa, for the Republican nomination.

Mr. Field, who is "Henry" to his middle western radio audience, has made a homely, hearty acquaintance with thousands of Iowa firesides in the last few years while selling seeds, chicken feed, dress goods, prunes, hymn books, hams and general merchandise to his listeners on the air. His genial daily talks, introduced with a verse of Scripture, may have been enriched by his college background, but they have been couched in the colloquial language of the small town, so that many of his hearers felt they knew him as well as if they had shaken hands with him—as no small number have—in his store in Shenandoah.

The nomination, of course, does not mean it is settled that Mr. Field will be Senator. He has yet to meet in the general election the Democratic nominee, Mr. Louis Murphy of Dubuque, whose primary campaign centered around hostility to prohibition. Though on this issue the outspoken dryness of Senator Brookhart no doubt will be missed from public life, the new Republican nominee is said also to be ready to take up the gauntlet in behalf of the Eighteenth Amendment.

In the main the nomination implies that the farmer sees in the Henry Field attitude of self-help something he can understand, in contrast to grandiloquent measures of paternalism the appeal of which lay partly in the fact they were not entirely understood by proponents, critics or bystanders. Selling political nostrums to the tune of a hymn of hate has proved less popular than selling seed corn to the tune of an accordion and a fiddle. In the midst of assertions that economic stress is making the farmer radical, here is evidence that it is making him more conservative.

## A 'Truculent' Academy

IT IS refreshing to find Mr. W. B. Yeats once again bringing Ireland into the limelight, not as a center of political disturbance, but as a center of literature. Twenty-five or thirty years ago the intellectuals of all the world were interested in the Irish Literary Society and the Abbey Theater, and the words "Sinn Fein" were still associated in the thoughts of many with the striking evidences of an Irish literary revival. Mr. Yeats was the center of the movement, and around him were J. M. Synge, AE. (George Russell), Lady Gregory, George Moore and many others.

Most of the leaders of that movement are still available to serve the cause of Irish literature and art, and they have been reënforced by other and younger men. They have not been idle during all these later years of political conflict, but the bright light of their "movement" has been dimmed. At one time that gifted group of men and women stood—in the eyes of many people—for that unique character, that special culture, which seemed to be for the moment Ireland's peculiar contribution to the world. Is this influence, rudely disturbed by the harsh overriding influence of politics, able to assert itself again?

It is at this moment—however unpromising it might seem to the distant observer—that Mr. Yeats is proposing the establishment of an Irish Academy of Letters to encourage Irish literature and defend its freedom. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has expressed his willingness to be a member. Mr. George Russell (AE.), Mr. Sean O'Casey, Lady Gregory, Mr. James Stephens, Mr. Liam O'Flaherty, and Mr. James Joyce are others Mr. Yeats puts forward.

The duties which would fall upon this distinguished body Mr. Yeats did not explain with precision. The model to which one inevitably turns is that of the Academy which has exercised so great an influence on French literature since the time when it was initiated by Cardinal Richelieu and which seems to have been intended as a "high court" of letters.

But Mr. Yeats can hardly anticipate that his Irish Academy will function in quite the same manner as the French. Indeed, he looks forward, not to a suavely classical or conservative academy, but a "truculent" one. All the academies that have ever been envisaged before have been on the side of artistic law and order. The conception of a "truculent" academy seems a delightful innovation; it would require the genius of the Irish nation to set up a high court of letters and endow it with a dash of recklessness and sweet disorder.

But whether Mr. Yeats and his friends have their way or not, we can think of nothing better for Irish literature than that Irish authors should begin to talk about it once again with the old enthusiasm.

## Making Hobbies Profitable

THE popular word "hobby" has traveled down a long road to acquire the meaning it now enjoys with us. At one time it was but the name given a small horse or a wooden counterpart of one, but today it has been glorified as the generic name for our best-loved avocation. Educators have found it convenient to place hobbies in three fundamental classes: the collecting of knowledge, the collecting of things, and the making of things; the most important, of course, being the last. The other two classes are useful only in affording release from uncongenial tasks or in filling the hours of leisure.

The recent exhibit of hobbies by the Architects' Emergency Committee of New York City is an outstanding example of the many ways in which the skill of making and building things can manifest itself in men and women.

The present time seems to be an exceptionally favorable period for the cultivation of hobbies. Many people having a great deal more free time than in the past may, very conceivably, find gainful employment in the use of what once seemed only an amusing way of occupying spare moments.

It is said that the exhibit drew patronage not only because of its charitable nature, but because of the variety of craftsmanship and the intrinsic art it displayed. Such an exhibit might well prove even more interesting were it possible to show the favorable changes that have taken place in the hobbyists themselves in a renewing of inspiration, hope and, what is more important, a renewed faith in their own abilities.

## Modern Alchemists

WHEN Mr. Philip Snowden, while Britain's Chancellor of the Exchequer, pushed the gold standard off its pedestal, he turned a so-called prosaic "nation of shopkeepers" into twentieth century alchemists.

Transmutation of metals, or rather the attempt thereat, was a favorite indoor pastime during medieval centuries, but even when crucible and retort yielded stuff that glistered, alas it was never gold! Then a group of moderns who are neither alchemists nor philosophers muttered a simple formula, "Abandon the Gold Standard," and lo and behold! in a trice that which had utterly baffled the ancient chemists found a quick solution. Overnight the transmutation of metal became a commonplace in the mundane routine of multitudes of Britishers, many of whom had probably never even heard of Roger Bacon.

No burning of the midnight oil in laboratories in unceasing quest of the philosopher's stone for these latter-day alchemists. They waste no time in endless, fruitless experimental combinations of metals, either base or semi-precious. Instead they ransack every attic and rummage chests of drawers for archaic hunter-cased watches, and long-outmoded heavy earrings worn when gold was queen before the reign of jade. Laden with these spoils from their Lares and Penates, they line up in street-long patient queues at the emporium of the local jeweler, or gather at the sign of the three balls of gold, where they transmute their hoarded specie into precious notes of the realm. Then they cross the way to the bureau of the Inland Revenue Collector and pay their sky-high-boosted income tax.

Mr. Snowden started something rolling which, like the snowball teetering down a slope, has potentialities of vast accumulation. If old gold in one country can be transmuted into tax payments, why not last season's shiny suit of any nationality into a golden hat of straw, model 1932, or that twice-turned frock be exchanged for a receipted telephone bill?

Exeunt dry economic moratoriums which always have an end, and enter the more romantic philosopher's stone, with whose timely touch perhaps even the first of the month may be encountered with unalloyed equanimity.

## Editorial Notes

With air mail service between Central and South America and eastern United States nineteen hours faster, beginning June 1, it is hoped that Pan-Americanism also will be speeded.

When the Korean named Won won the Japanese Olympic Marathon trial in 2h. 36m. 41 3-5s., the question immediately became: "Will the Olympic Marathon be won by Won"?

A Boston lunchroom proprietor who puts a sign saying "Closed. Out to lunch," in the window before leaving, even beats carrying coals to Newcastle.

Will the three-story bus now in service in Italy be the forerunner of an Empire State Building on wheels?

The horse seems to have given way to horsepower.

## Lausanne and the United States

By H. B. ELLISTON

*To provide background information needed for an understanding of the issues before the Lausanne conference, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is publishing four articles on the history and possible solution of the debts-reparations problem. They have appeared in this space on alternate days*

### IV. The Outlook

THERE is a feeling at large that at bottom war debts and reparations are a minor matter. It springs from a comparison between the annuities paid by the debtor nations and such figures as budget totals. Such contrasts err by being too simple.

The basic trouble with them is that they overlook the political factor. If a people called upon to pay a foreign debt think they are being unjustly treated, statistics showing the lightness of the burden, considered with reference to internal figures, are lost upon them. The stamp tax levied upon the American colonies was small enough. None the less it was a grievous political burden. In cash terms Charles I's ship money was a mere bagatelle. But this furnished no argument to John Hampden and his fellows.

So, in the matter of intergovernmental indebtedness, political capacity to pay has been executing such a swift decline that a wise creditor, having ruled out war as a means of collection, would do well to leave his statistics and take cognizance of sentiment.

* * *

Comparisons between debt annuities and budget totals are also untenable on economic grounds. They lose sight of the characteristic of a foreign debt. Payment of internal debts, with which national budgets are mainly concerned, means a transfer of wealth within a country—in other words, a national bookkeeping entry. To pay an external debt, however, wealth must be transported across national frontiers and is therefore lost to the paying country. Obviously there is a world of difference between an internal and an external debt.

It is this question of transporting debt payments outside a country that constitutes the chief problem attaching to external obligations, international as well as intergovernmental. For it involves receipt. Creditors so far have confined the means of receiving debts to three things: gold, further promises to pay (that is, bonds), or the creditors' currency. The limit of gold consignments has probably been reached by most debtors, with the conspicuous exception of France. That absurd method of receiving payment by granting more credit in the form of purchases of debtors' bonds, has been abandoned, at least temporarily. Means for debt paying have thus come down to the transfer of the creditor's currency.

The creditor's currency can be earned only in competition with the creditor. Here's the rub. Precisely to guard against such competition, creditor nations have put up their tariffs to prohibitive heights. The process has been cumulative. Partly as the result of having to pay debts in gold, a great part of the world has deserted gold as its currency standard. This involves the gradual disappearance of uniform prices for commodities. Debtors, relieved of allegiance to a common basis for prices, have been enabled to sell goods abroad in depreciated money. A new form of underselling in order to pay debts has thus been introduced. It has been the occasion, though more often the excuse, for fresh boosts in tariffs, and, as if that were not enough, other trade restrictions have been introduced, from import quotas to outright embargoes.

* * *

Thus transfer is seen as the fundamental difficulty in the general problem of world debts. There is also the immediate problem of the fortuitous addition to debt burdens caused by the fall in commodity prices. In the particular case of the government debts owed to the United States, the United States World War Debt Funding Commission aimed at making "just" settlements, for which purpose it fixed payments on the basis of "capacity to pay." Capacity has now been changed by the fact that the dollars which America's debtors must obtain have grown tremendously in value—which is another way of saying that prices for commodities have dropped radically. Clearly this means that the debtors would have to work so much harder to win their debt dollars.

The index of how much harder they would have to work is the index of commodity prices. In June, 1923, when the first American debt settlement was ratified, the price index compiled by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics stood at 100.3; on May 28 this year it had dropped to 64.3. So the debtors would have to produce 53 per cent more commodities in order to earn the same amount of dollars, an extra effort that altogether changes "capacity to pay."

If in 1923 this state of things had been presented to the American commission as a hypothesis of the future, I dare say they would have answered, "In that case we should have to revise the settlements." It would have been inconsistent with their own formulas to answer otherwise.

The hardship involved in paying debts at the present price level no doubt may be mitigated by a concerted world move to raise the price level. That is one of the reasons for the proposed post-Lausanne conference. But there does not seem much possibility of boosting prices back to the level obtaining when the intergovernmental debts were resettled. Nor would such an attempt be socially desirable.

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Debts between nations are not much different—save in the matter of transfer—from debts between individuals. During an economic stringency, individual creditors are constantly making payments easier for harassed debtors. If the debtor also happens to be a customer of the creditor, such a procedure is merely common sense. Even if he isn't, the creditor knows that he might lose all his debt if he shoud press his debtor too far. To guard against such a possibility he will do his best to get his debtor a job, if he happens to be out of work, make payments lighter, waive all payments for a while, or—rewrite the entire bill at a lower level.

But debt attitudes seem too much "dug in" for the present Congress to afford much hospitality to a general revision. And the pressure of events will not allow a wait until the next Congress. There are two principal alternatives. It seems taken for granted that there must be another moratorium on the Hoover model. Since President Hoover linked debts and reparations as far as the moratorium was concerned, it is difficult to conceive how the United States could avoid granting the same respite for the war debts that Germany's creditors will certainly be compelled to grant for reparations. But the time is at hand, whether at the Lausanne Conference or soon after, for the "lasting settlement" adumbrated by the conferees.

The absence of the United States from Lausanne may be unfortunate. But success at Lausanne was never predicated on American coöperation. It was and is predicated on a Franco-German compromise covering political relations.

Were the war debtors to compose their reparation differences, they could appeal singly, in accordance with Mr. Stimson's inferred invitation in the January memorandum to the French Ambassador, for a reopening of the debts settlements on the American grounds of "justice" and "capacity to pay." That may seem like giving away an uncertain prospect. But the choice has been forced on the war debtors, not by the inflexibility of Congress, but by the changed political and economic condition in Germany, which has certainly undermined reparations. It may also seem like a cap-in-hand approach. But pride is surely not involved when the nations hold that their American debts are political, not commercial.

In European eyes idealism is blended bewilderingly in the American make-up with hard-headedness. One or the other is bound to be occasion for debt revision. It will depend upon how generous appears the powers' treatment of Germany whether the appeal to the United States will evoke American idealism.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

*Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread*

### Liquor and Law

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those who want to repeal prohibition cannot agree as to what they wish to put in its place. Almost everything has already been tried, and has failed to work.

Fifty years ago there was a strong total abstinence movement in Massachusetts. As it aimed to persuade people to let liquor alone of their own accord, it should not have disturbed the advocates of "personal liberty." Yet it aroused the ire of Chancellor Crosby, and he denounced it as the special and direct cause of "the growth of drunkenness in our land, and of a general demoralization"—just as is now said of prohibition. Wendell Phillips replied to him in a remarkable speech, given before the Association of Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston on Jan. 24, 1881. Dr. Crosby had urged a special form of license, making a distinction between wine and beer and ardent spirits. Mr. Phillips said, in part:

> I will not delay you by criticizing his or any other license plan. The statute books in forty states are filled with the abortions of thousands of license laws that never were executed, and most of them were never intended to be. We have as good a license law in this State as was ever devised, and yet it leaves such an amount of gross, defiant, unblushing grog selling as discourages Dr. Crosby and leads him to think nothing at all has been done. His own city, with license laws, is yet so ruled and plundered by rum that timid statesmen advise giving up republicanism and borrowing a leaf from Bismarck to help us. License has been tried in the most favorable circumstances and with the best backing for centuries, yet Dr. Crosby stands contounded before the result.

Whatever the liquor law may be, it always gets broken, because most of the drinkers care only for their pleasure and most of the dealers care only for their profits. Those who hope that we should be better off under license forget the lessons of history.

Boston, Mass. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

### "Better Film Envoys Needed"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in the May 12 issue of The Christian Science Monitor an article entitled "Better Film Envoys Needed."

The picture which is referred to as causing objections from Mexico was handled as carefully as it is possible to handle any story. The scenario, before the production was started, was taken to Mexico City by an employee of the studio. Señor Estrada, Minister of Foreign Affairs, read this scenario, suggested certain changes in it, which were made, and the scenario in its changed form was again submitted to him and met with his approval.

Naturally, the company producing the picture felt that they would not have any objections to this picture, having handled the matter in the above manner. Following this, some Latin-American newspapers came out with sensational objections to the picture, and in spite of the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Mexican Government approved the scenario for the picture, it was banned in Mexico.

In the case of the picture referred to as objectionable to Panama, that picture had as its central character a girl who danced in a cabaret in Panama City, but the rest of the picture had as locale other places in the world besides Panama. It seems that merely because this story showed the Panamanian cabaret where this girl worked that that was objectionable to certain Panamanian individuals.

FREDERICK L. HERRON,
Foreign Manager, Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.

New York, N. Y.

### Privets and Palings

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Privet in Suburbia" struck fire in my paling-fence privacy. We are small town, not suburban; rural, not urban; but the hedgeman's sense of solitude is as strong in one as in the other.

Friends from remote parts of the town, near-by neighbors have tactfully suggested that our beautiful yard would show to better advantage, paling-fenceless. Others have hinted that our fence is the only blot on an otherwise blameless escutcheon of lawns, while some have merely thought their disapproval of our Monroeian isolation. At times I have felt the pangs of bad citizenship, lack of community spirit suggested by their glances at our in-need-of-painting pales.

If the little fence that has stood for many years, if the gate that won't quite shut offers a cold shoulder to sheep and cattle as they pass, bleating and lowing on their way to market, it does not prevent the vagrant from entering as he passes on his whitherward way, nor have I noticed a diminution in the visits of those who care to come.

Our village is peaceful, honest beyond most, and I would not really object to an occasional cow or sheep—but that little fence adds as much to my peace of mind as our lack of a radio. Within the fence we may think our own thoughts—free as the birds and flowers—we may sally forth to outside interests, and the world that is ours in the corner of the hills may come in, and welcome. But, little fence, behind you we are masters of our fate. We feel toward you as hedgeman to his hedge.

H. J. S. is kindred to us of the Order of the Fence.

Lewisburg, W. Va. J. B. E.

### Tracing the Phonograph

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of May 14 appears a letter entitled "The First Phonograph," by an English correspondent, Mr. Rudolph O. Gercke. The writer says the original Edison phonograph was returned to Mr. T. A. Edison at his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., in the year 1928, but "no information concerning the present location of this phonograph was available."

In the issue of Nov. 7, 1931, of the Quincy (Ill.) Herald-Whig appears the eleventh of a series of twelve articles on "Edison—by the Man Who Knew Him Best," as told by Maj. William Joseph Hammer, his lifelong associate, to Willis J. Ballinger. This article states that the original phonograph was returned to Edison through the coöperation of Mr. Hammer and the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Esmé Howard, and is now one of Mrs. Edison's prized possessions. (Miss) NELLIE L. KIMBEY.

Hull, Ill.